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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 27. No. 11 *A Monthly Newsletter Published by Research & Planning, Department of Employment* *November, 1990*

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Trends News

By Gordon Wolford

• U.S. Unemployent at 2 1/2 Year High

U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment, at 5.7 percent in October, remained unchanged from September: up for the third month in a row. Prior to July, which registered 5.5 percent, the jobless rate had fluctuated around the 5.3 percent mark for nearly two years. The September rate was the highest unemployment the country has seen since February, 1988. There were 7.1 million unemployed across the nation.

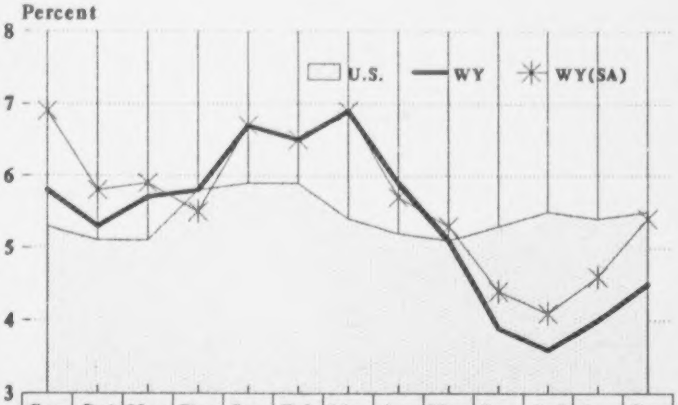
• Adjusted Sept. Unemployment Up, at 5.4%

Statewide unemployment, at 5.4 percent seasonally adjusted, was up sharply from 4.6 percent in August but remained below the national level for the fourth month in a row. Year ago unemployment was at 6.9 percent.

The unadjusted Wyoming rate, at 4.5 percent, was the lowest for the month since 1981. This compares to 4.0 percent last month and 5.8 percent last year. The over-the-month, September unemployment gain (9,853 in August to 10,943) appears to be, in large part, the result of seasonal layoffs concentrated in retail trade and services. Employment Service data (Page 5, Table 2) indicates that more new job seekers were seeking employment: either entering or returning to the job market.

• Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether of not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
WY(SA)	6.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4
WY	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5
U.S.	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5

• Late Summer Tourism Continues Strong

Despite a monthly drop in most of the service producing industries, during September, trade and services continued to account for most of the annual, statewide worker gain for all industries. As was the case in earlier summer months, Yellowstone Park counties (Park and Teton) accounted for around half(47%)of total statewide, annual labor force growth. The two counties posted an annual labor force gain of almost 1,300. Teton County continued, for the fifth month in a row, to post the lowest unemployment: 1.7 percent. In addition, Teton registered the highest annual labor force growth rate among the counties.

• Economy Up from Sept. 1989

With the passing of Labor Day, the state's economy continued to grow. Employment gained 2.4% over the year. Converse County had the highest unemployment rate in the State, at 6.7%. Teton had the lowest, at 1.7% Both Laramie and Natrona Counties posted unemployment declines over the year. In addition, compared to a year ago, the number of employed increased by 1,100 in Laramie County and 400 in Natrona County. Fifteen of twenty-three counties showed labor force growth from a year ago.

From: Establishment Survey Results...

Retail trade and services accounted for most of the new jobs (1,000 more than last year). Local government was up sharply (6,200 in September from August) because of the start of the school year. Mining was up by 300 jobs in September, compared to last month and last year. Finance, insurance and real estate, construction, transportation and public utilities also posted worker gains from a year ago.

• Comments on Real vs. Personal Income

By Tom Gallagher

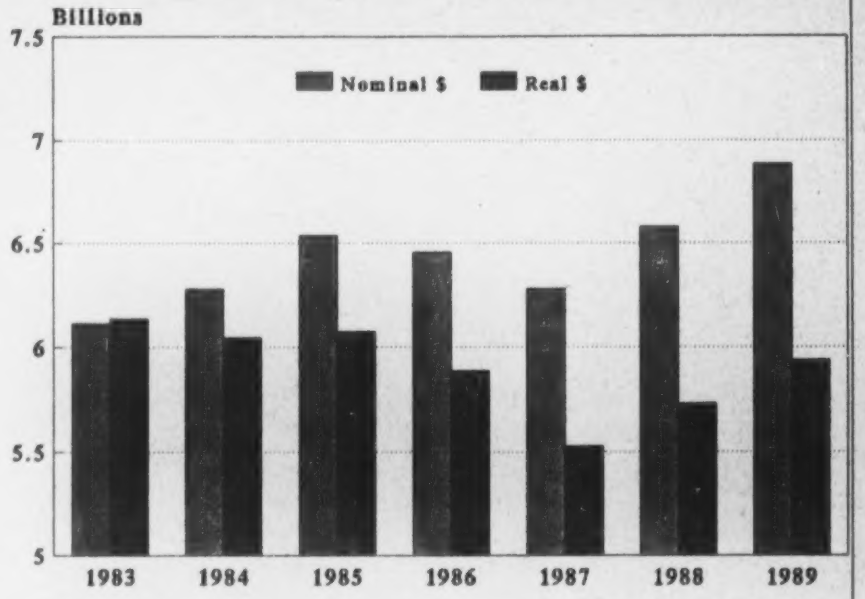
According to Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), nominal personal income rose to an estimated 6.9 billion dollars in Wyoming during 1989. But, what does this mean for the State? Unless nominal income (as reported by BEA) is adjusted for inflation, we should not infer that higher nominal numbers mean growth. Without "real" growth, and a comparatively even distribution of income, consumption rates may not increase. Further, absence of real growth in personal income can limit creation of new jobs.

Our only reliable and timely measure of inflation (reflecting actual, national prices and consumer spending patterns) is the Bureau of Labor Statistic's (BLS) Consumer Price Index (CPI). Nominal personal income is adjusted for inflation by multiplying nominal dollars by the product of CPI-U (all urban) annual average/100.

Graphic representation of nominal and real personal income illustrates that 1989 real personal income returned to the level once attained in 1986. Since 1987, real growth in personal income is consistent with the trend in job growth documented elsewhere in this report.

During 90:1Q, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered wages and salaries were expanding at a rate of 6.8 percent; while the rate of inflation grew at a rate of 3.5 percent. Since wage and salary disbursements comprise over half of all personal income, we have a clear indication that potential real growth in consumption, and subsequent job creation, extend in to 1990.

Wyoming Nominal & Real Personal Income

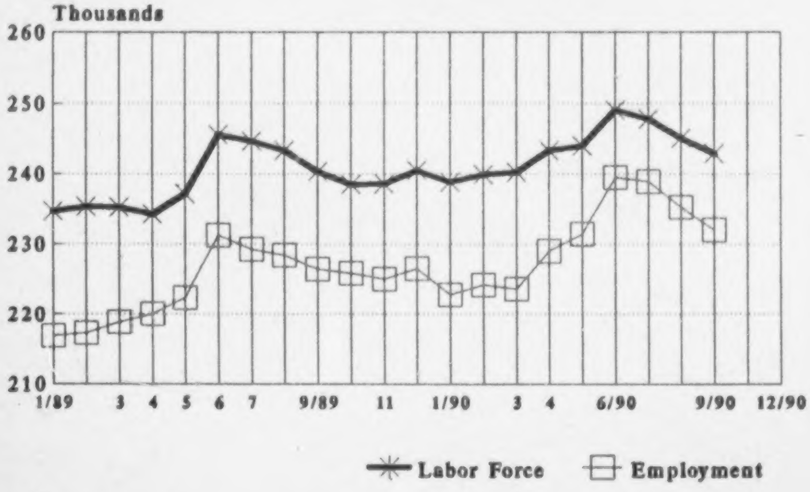


Consumer Price Index
All Urban September 1990

	Sep. 1990	Month Change
All Items	132.7	0.8
Food & Bev.	133.0	0.2
Housing	130.5	0.2
Apparel-Upkeep	126.8	3.8
Transportation	123.0	2.0
Medical Care	165.8	0.5
Entertainment	134.1	0.8
Other Gds.-Serv.	162.6	1.4

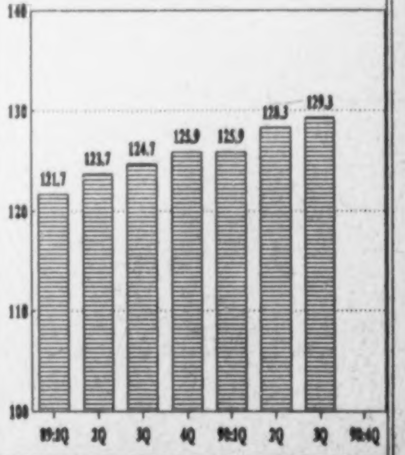
Source: B. L. S.
1982 to 1984 = 100

Wyoming Civilian Labor Force and Employment, 1/89 through 9/90



Scale does not begin at zero

National CPI(U), Quarterly 89:1Q through 90:3Q



FULL & PART-TIME UI COVERED AND FEDERAL JOBS WORKED, TOTAL PAYROLLS, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IN WYOMING BY COUNTY

		AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE		
		1ST QTR 1990	1ST QTR 1989	% CHANGE	1ST QTR 1990	1ST QTR 1989	% CHANGE	1ST QTR 1990	1ST QTR 1989	% CHANGE
TOTAL, INCLUDING FEDERAL WORKERS		179,672	173,945	3.3%	$881,202,982	$824,868,936	6.8%	$377	$365	3.4%
ALBANY	001	11,511	11,136	3.4	$48,604,152	$45,536,514	6.7	$325	$315	3.1
BIG HORN	003	3,031	2,848	6.4	12,443,971	11,288,410	10.2	316	305	3.5
CAMPBELL	005	13,375	12,992	3.0	84,875,783	81,027,340	4.7	488	480	1.7
CARBON	007	6,263	6,085	2.9	30,539,115	27,580,493	10.7	375	349	7.5
CONVERSE	009	3,385	3,694	-8.4	18,225,136	18,991,311	-4.0	414	395	4.8
CROOK	011	1,555	1,471	5.7	6,677,627	5,871,277	13.7	330	307	7.6
FREMONT	013	11,190	11,000	1.7	46,092,125	44,419,211	3.8	317	311	1.9
GOSHEN	015	3,473	3,528	-1.5	13,028,456	12,820,641	1.6	289	280	3.0
HOT SPRINGS	017	1,828	1,872	-2.3	7,450,351	7,525,843	-1.0	313	309	1.4
JOHNSON	019	2,042	1,957	4.3	7,695,353	7,153,020	7.6	290	281	3.2
LARAMIE	021	29,462	29,377	0.3	141,244,128	134,949,567	4.7	369	353	4.5
LINCOLN	023	4,064	3,905	4.1	20,670,886	19,795,586	4.4	391	390	0.3
NATRONA	025	26,529	25,638	3.5	134,806,110	125,363,819	7.5	391	376	4.0
NIOBRARA	027	709	727	-2.4	2,506,439	2,391,510	4.8	272	253	7.4
PARK	029	8,485	8,398	1.0	37,834,896	37,548,943	0.8	343	344	-0.3
PLATTE	031	2,593	2,603	-0.4	12,123,698	12,061,060	0.5	360	356	1.0
SHERIDAN	033	8,465	8,214	3.1	34,332,587	32,188,523	6.7	312	301	3.7
SUBLETTE	035	1,600	1,567	2.1	7,162,471	7,045,005	1.7	344	346	-0.5
SWEETWATER	037	17,348	16,439	5.5	110,466,508	101,736,800	8.6	490	476	2.9
TETON	039	8,832	7,903	11.8	34,146,927	28,426,381	20.1	297	277	7.4
UINTA	041	6,614	6,628	-0.2	31,866,182	31,696,971	0.5	371	368	0.7
WASHAKIE	043	3,013	2,918	3.2	14,451,087	13,719,191	5.3	369	362	1.9
WESTON	045	2,093	2,137	-2.1	9,282,036	9,130,097	1.7	341	329	3.7
NONCLASSIFIABLE	999	2,211	936	136.3	14,676,958	6,414,072	128.8	511	528	-3.3

Source: Department of Employment - Research and Planning - ES-202 Report - Run Date 8/90
Percentages rounded using unrounded employment and wage data.

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 1

INDUSTRY	SEPTEMBER 1990 [1]	AUGUST 1990 [2]	SEPTEMBER 1989 [2]	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	242,930	245,448	240,293	-1.0	1.1
Unemployment	10,943	9,853	13,822	11.1	-20.8
Employed Labor Force	231,987	235,595	226,476	-1.5	2.4
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seasonally Adjusted*	4.5% 5.4%*	4.0% 4.6%*	5.8% 6.9%*	N/A	N/A
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjusted*	5.5% 5.7%*	5.4% 5.6%*	5.1% 5.3%*	N/A	N/A
HOURS & EARNINGS [4]					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 696.00	$ 671.52	$ 646.66	3.6	7.6
Average Weekly Hours	46.4	45.9	45.7	1.1	1.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.00	$ 14.63	$ 14.15	2.5	6.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	7,923	9,119	8,595	-13.1	-7.8
a. Initial	1,423	1,671	1,420	-14.8	0.2
Weeks Compensated	4,957	7,099	6,168	-30.2	-19.6
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 773,337	$ 1,076,762	$ 971,547	-28.2	-20.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 155.33	$ 151.33	$ 156.85	2.6	-1.0
Unemployment Insurance State Covered Jobs [1]	184,348	184,815	182,531	-0.3	1.0
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES					
Total Applications Received During Month	5,090	6,158	4,640	-17.3	9.7
Total Openings Received	4,033	4,321	4,159	-6.7	-3.0
Individual Placements	2,200	2,208	2,374	-0.4	-7.3
Placement Transactions	3,123	3,021	3,154	3.4	-1.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS [4]					
Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 608.68	$ 597.92	$ 566.35	1.8	7.5
Average Weekly Hours	44.3	43.9	43.2	0.9	2.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.74	$ 13.62	$ 13.11	0.9	4.8
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84=100	132.7	131.6	125.0	0.8	6.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84=100	118.3	116.5	112.3	1.5	5.3
Food and Beverage 1982-84=100	133.0	132.7	125.9	0.2	5.6

1 Preliminary. 2 Revised. 3 Not benchmarked to current population survey. 4 Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 5 Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates. N/A Not Appropriate

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Prepared in cooperation with U S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

TABLE 2

	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	SEP 1990	AUG 1990	SEP 1989	CHANGE AUG-SEP	% CHANGE SEP-SEP	SEP 1990	AUG 1990	SEP 1989	SEP 1990	AUG 1990	SEP 1989
Statewide	242,930	245,448	240,293	-1.0	1.1	10,943	9,853	13,822	4.5	4.0	5.8
Statewide - Seasonally Adjusted									5.4	4.6	6.9
Albany	17,106	16,247	16,270	5.3	5.1	461	374	498	2.7	2.3	3.1
Big Horn	5,357	5,224	5,258	2.5	1.9	298	369	352	5.6	7.1	6.7
Campbell	15,239	15,657	15,296	-2.7	-0.4	776	900	1,112	5.1	5.7	7.3
Carbon	8,200	8,095	8,122	1.3	1.0	418	369	520	5.1	4.6	6.4
Converse	4,727	4,706	5,140	0.4	-8.0	319	171	356	6.7	3.6	6.9
Crook	2,913	2,821	3,165	3.3	-8.0	76	80	144	2.6	2.8	4.5
Fremont	16,792	16,710	16,645	0.5	0.9	930	907	1,245	5.5	5.4	7.5
Goshen	5,977	5,881	5,978	1.6	0.0	150	188	193	2.5	3.2	3.2
Hot Springs	2,971	2,897	2,878	2.6	3.2	93	70	128	3.1	2.4	4.4
Johnson	3,785	3,997	3,699	-5.3	2.3	76	162	140	2.0	4.1	3.8
Laramie	36,916	37,226	36,231	-0.8	1.9	1,673	1,581	2,102	4.5	4.2	5.8
Lincoln	5,720	5,745	5,885	-0.4	-2.8	323	282	361	5.6	4.9	6.1
Natrona	31,230	31,000	31,119	0.7	0.4	1,722	1,523	2,015	5.5	4.9	6.5
Niobrara	1,507	1,503	1,503	0.3	0.3	64	24	67	4.2	1.6	4.5
Park	14,325	15,822	13,765	-9.5	4.1	648	460	739	4.5	2.9	5.4
Platte	4,135	4,076	4,294	1.4	-3.7	228	141	236	5.5	3.5	5.5
Sheridan	13,330	12,907	12,987	3.3	2.6	545	432	664	4.1	3.3	5.1
Sublette	3,186	3,109	3,020	2.5	5.5	89	73	130	2.8	2.3	4.3
Sweetwater	19,300	18,437	19,214	4.7	0.4	1,033	895	1,242	5.4	4.9	6.5
Teton	12,542	15,745	11,875	-20.3	5.6	212	96	229	1.7	0.6	1.9
Uinta	9,929	9,974	10,012	-0.5	-0.8	523	442	879	5.3	4.4	8.8
Washakie	4,416	4,445	4,481	-0.7	-1.5	148	160	238	3.4	3.6	5.3
Weston	3,326	3,223	3,455	3.2	-3.7	138	153	231	4.1	4.7	6.7
United States									5.5	5.4	5.1
United States - Seasonally Adjusted									5.7	5.6	5.3

Benchmarked 2/89.

Table 3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS SEP 1990 [1] Total	AUG 1990 [1] Total	SEP 1989 Total	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. AUG 1990 to SEP 1990	SEP 1989 to SEP 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	203.4	200.6	202.3	1.4 %	0.5 %
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	39.2	38.7	38.8	1.3	1.0
Mining	18.1	17.8	17.8	1.7	1.7
Coal Mining	4.7	4.8	4.7	-2.1	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.6	8.2	8.4	4.9	2.4
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.0	4.1	4.0	-2.4	0.0
Construction	11.8	11.9	11.7	-0.8	0.9
General Building Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy Construction	4.8	5.0	4.7	-4.0	2.1
Special Trade Construction	5.0	4.9	5.0	2.0	0.0
Manufacturing	9.3	9.0	9.3	3.3	0.0
Durable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.1	-2.4	0.0
Nondurable Goods	5.2	4.8	5.2	8.3	0.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	164.2	161.9	163.5	1.4	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.8	14.9	14.7	-0.7	0.7
Transportation	9.0	9.1	9.0	-1.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
Trucking & Warehousing	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Trade	47.0	48.7	46.2	-3.5	1.7
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	39.6	41.3	38.8	-4.1	2.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	1.4	1.5	1.5	-6.7	-6.7
General Merchandise Stores	5.1	5.7	4.2	-10.5	21.4
Food Stores	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	6.3	6.4	6.3	-1.6	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	14.4	15.2	14.4	-5.3	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	4.1	4.2	4.1	-2.4	0.0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 3 (Cont.) **NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING** [1]

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS SEP 1990 [2] Total	 AUG 1990 [3] Total	 SEP 1989 Total	% CHANGE IN TOTAL EMP. AUG 1990 to SEP 1990	 SEP 1989 to SEP 1990
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.5	7.4	7.3	1.4 %	2.7 %
Finance	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
Insurance	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Other	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Services	39.5	41.7	39.3	-5.3	0.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.0	11.2	8.9	-19.6	1.1
Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Business Services	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	6.1
Automotive & Miscellaneous Repair Services	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	-7.1
Amusements & Recreational Services including Motion Pictures	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Other	8.1	8.2	8.1	-1.2	0.0
Government	55.4	49.2	56.0	12.6	-1.1
Total Federal Government	7.7	7.8	7.6	-1.3	1.3
Total State Government	12.8	12.7	13.6	0.8	-5.9
Total Local Government	34.9	28.7	34.8	21.6	0.3
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.3	28.1	0.7 %	1.4 %
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	1.7
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.6	22.4	22.3	0.9	1.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.2	2.2	-4.6	-4.6
Retail Trade	5.9	5.8	5.8	1.7	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.6	6.3	-1.5	3.2
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
Health Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Government	4.9	4.6	4.9	6.5	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised.

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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T*rends* News

By Gordon Wolford

•U.S. Unemployed Rate at Three Year High

Nationwide, seasonally adjusted unemployment reached 5.9 percent, in November. This compares to 5.7 percent in September and October, a two and one-half year high. Prior to last July, which registered 5.5 percent, the jobless rate had fluctuated around the 5.3 mark for nearly two years.

September and October unemployment represented the highest number of unemployed persons since February 1988. There were 7.1 million unemployed across the nation, this October, compared to 6.6 million last year.

Nationally, manufacturing employment had the greatest job loss in October, down by 95,000 from September and 382,000 over the year. Durable goods industries are responsible for most of these job losses with consumer demand falling for the so called "big ticket" items. Construction worker losses (143,000 from last year) also contributed to the unemployment rise (See related CES regional & state discussion, Page 3).

White adult women had the lowest unemployment, at 4.2 percent, followed by 4.4 percent for their male counterparts. Black female teenagers had the highest jobless rate: 33.1 percent.

•Wyoming Unemployment Down, at 5.0 %

At 5.0 percent seasonally adjusted, Wyoming unemployment was down sharply, from 5.4 percent in September. The Wyoming rate was below the national rate for the fifth month in a row. One year ago, unemployment stood at 6.0 percent.

The unadjusted Wyoming rate, at 4.4 percent, was the lowest October rate since 1981. This compares to 4.5 percent last month and 5.3 percent last year. Mild fall weather, in most parts of the state, appears to have postponed some of the usual, seasonal, October construction layoffs and unemployment gains.

•Late Year Tourism Fuels Trade and Service Gains

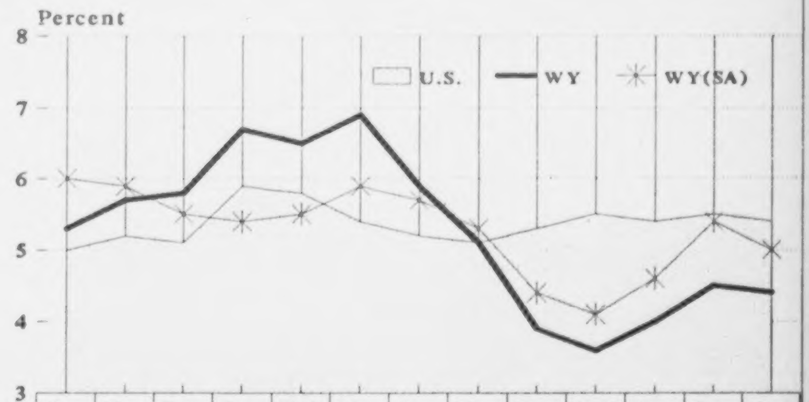
In October, the 1990, record-setting tourist season appeared to be winding down more slowly than usual. Yellowstone Park counties (Park and Teton) posted combined over-the-year labor force growth in excess of 1,300 individuals. This growth accounted for almost a third (32%) of total statewide over-the-year labor force growth.

•Retail Trade Growth Leads Service Producing Industries

Employment gains in general merchandise and automotive dealers (1,000 and 300 , respectively; Table 3) from last year, made retail trade the star performer among service-producing industries . Other notable over-the-year gains were concentrated in hotels and other lodging places (300 jobs) and in personal and business services (200 jobs).

•Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
WY(SA)	6	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5
WY	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4
U.S.	5	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4

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•EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

By Gregg Detweiler & Tom Gallagher

Employment in goods-producing industries for the nation, Wyoming and other states in the region are shown on the opposing page. As the data in this table reveals, regional employment in goods producing industries is up compared last October, but it appears that the nation is headed towards recession. A primary reason for regional employment growth in the goods-producing sector hinges on the particular industrial mix within the manufacturing sector. A second explanation for regional growth in the face of national decline stems from the greater relative importance of mining employment in the region.

Nationally, one out of six workers holds a "factory job." In Wyoming, only one in 20 are employed in manufacturing (*The Employment Situation; October 1990)*. In another goods-producing industry, construction, both the nation and the state employ about five percent of all workers. Mining employs around nine percent of Wyoming workers but less than one percent across the nation.

In October 1990, manufacturing jobs were down by 580,000 in the nation from peak employment in January 1989, and were down 382,000 from last year. Why then, are Wyoming, Montana, and North and South Dakota "bucking" the national trend in October by showing year-ago gains in manufacturing?

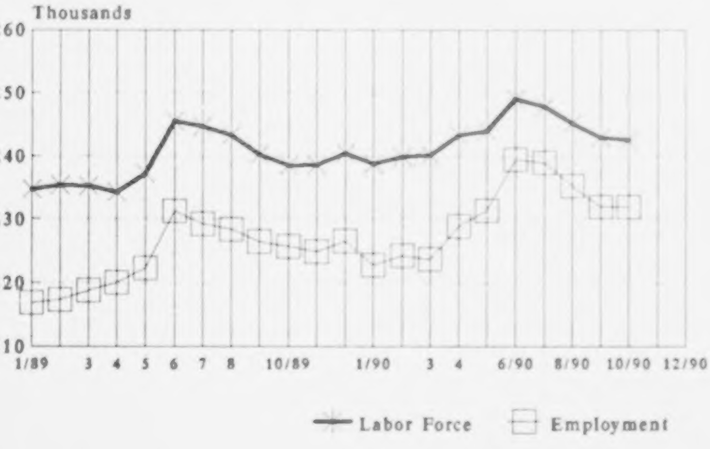
Durable goods manufacturing has borne the brunt of national job losses as consumers cut back on "big ticket" purchases. The Rocky Mountain/Northern Plains region does not generally produce consumer-driven, manufactured durable goods such as automobiles, appliances, industrial machinery, and electronic equipment. These are the manufacturing industries which have posted the greatest national job losses. In addition, the bulk of Wyoming's non-durable manufacturing employment is in petroleum refining and chemical and allied products. Petrochemical industries are among the few non-durables that have registered employment growth across the nation. Manufacturing employment in Wyoming "bucks" the national trend because it represents a different industrial mix.

Nationally, construction employment dropped by 143,000 jobs from last year as housing starts slowed and unemployment climbed to a current two-and-one-half-year high. Regionally, however, construction is a mixed bag: up in Wyoming, down in Montana, and about last year's level in both North and South Dakota. Slow housing starts have affected the region as well as the nation, although general building construction is up slightly in Wyoming (*The Employment Situation; October 1990*). Wyoming's job gains are in heavy construction, mostly in highway and related projects.

Nationally, mining is up 26,000, a 3.6 percent annual gain, as increased oil and gas activity is fueled by the gulf crisis and new technologies. In Wyoming, compared to a year ago, oil and gas extraction (part of mining) is up by 700 workers in October 1990, down slightly in Montana, and up 300 in North Dakota. South Dakota reported mining was unchanged from a year ago.

In conclusion, during the last decade employment grew nationally. On the other hand, the Rocky Mountain and Plains states went through a recession. Now, although national employment indicators for goods-producing sectors appear to signal onset of a national recession, regional employment in the broad categories of manufacturing, construction, and mining show positive growth. It remains to be seen whether our region will prosper -- or falter with the national economy.

Wyoming Civilian Labor Force and Employment, 1/89 through 10/90



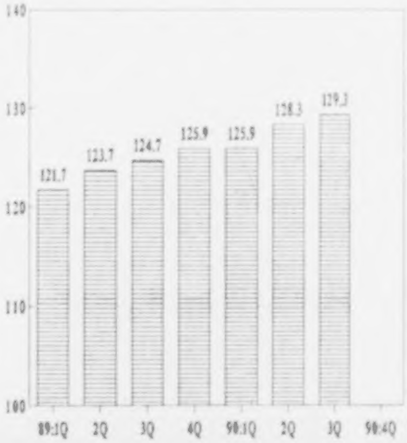
Scale does not begin at zero

Consnsumer Price Index (U),
All Urban October 1990

	Sept. 1990	Month Change
All Items	133.5	0.6
Food & Bev.	133.4	0.3
Housing	130.6	0.1
Apparel-Upkeep	128.4	1.3
Transportation	125.8	2.3
Medical Care	167.1	0.8
Entertainment	134.3	0.1
Other Gds./Serv.	163.2	0.4

Source: B. L. S.

National CPI(U), Quarterly
89:1Q through 90:3Q



	P/	R/	PB/	Percent Change	
	OCT-90	SEP-90	OCT-89	Month	Year
WYOMING					
Goods Producing	39,400	39,700	37,800	-0.76	4.23
Manufacturing	9,800	9,400	9,300	4.26	5.38
Nondurable Goods	5,500	5,100	5,300	7.84	3.77
Mining	18,100	18,100	17,400	0.00	4.02
Oil & Gas Extr.	8,800	8,600	8,100	2.33	8.64
Construction	11,500	12,200	11,100	-5.74	3.60
Gen Bldng Contr's	2,000	2,000	1,900	0.00	5.26
MONTANA					
Manufacturing	23,400	23,700	22,700	-1.27	3.08
Nondurable Goods	8,800	8,600	8,600	2.33	2.33
Mining	6,500	6,600	6,500	-1.52	0.00
Oil & Gas Extr.	1,700	1,600	1,800	6.25	-5.56
Construction	11,400	11,600	11,900	-1.72	-4.20
NORTH DAKOTA					
Manufacturing	18,600	17,750	17,200	4.79	8.14
Nondurable Goods	9,450	8,750	9,000	8.00	5.00
Mining	4,350	4,550	4,250	-4.40	2.35
Oil & Gas Extraction	2,900	3,000	2,600	-3.33	11.54
Construction	11,700	11,700	11,600	0.00	0.86
Gen Bldng Contr's	2,700	2,800	3,000	-3.57	-10.00
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Manufacturing	32,300	32,300	31,900	0.00	1.25
Nondurable Goods	14,200	14,100	14,000	0.71	1.43
Mining	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.00	0.00
Construction	11,600	11,900	11,500	-2.52	0.87
UNITED STATES					
Manufacturing	19,050,000	19,145,000	19,432,000	-0.50	-1.97
Nondurable Goods	7,990,000	8,038,000	8,057,000	-0.60	-0.83
Mining	745,000	746,000	719,000	-0.13	3.62
Oil & Gas Extr.	415,100	413,300	393,100	0.44	5.60
Construction	5,348,000	5,452,000	5,491,000	-1.91	-2.60
Gen Bldng Contr's	1,332,000	1,357,800	1,387,600	-1.90	-4.01

P/ Preliminary Estimates R/ Revised Estimates
PB/ Preliminary Benchmark Estimates
** Special thanks and appreciation to the Research & Analysis
Departments of:
Montana Department of Labor & Industry
South Dakota Department of Labor
North Dakota Job Service

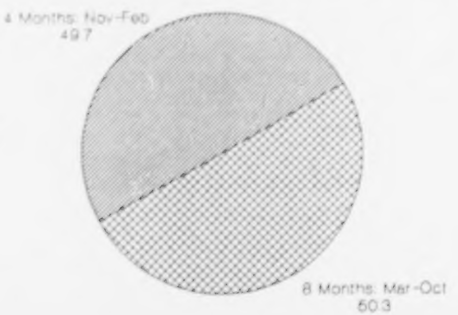
•Seasnonality in Unemployment Inurance Initial Claims

By Tom Crawford

The changing of the seasons affects many activities around the State of Wyoming. The onset of colder weather alters not only outdoor leisure, but also influences commercial operations as well. In the context of Unemployment Insurance in Wyoming, the weather has a regular seasonal impact on the number of workers filing claims at specific times of the year.

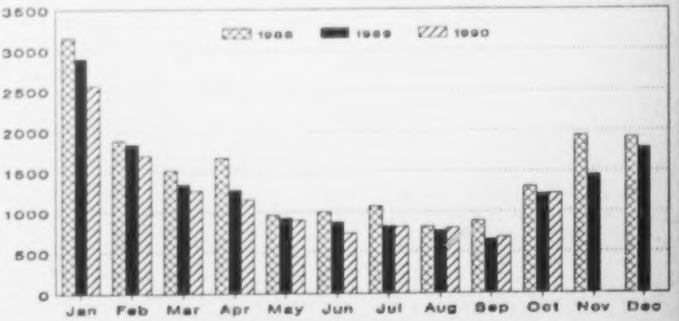
"Initial claims," in Unemployment Insurance (reported in Table 1) are claims filed for the first time during the year by any unemployed person. Many circumstances may precipitate filing of initial claims. For example, layoffs due to work stoppage and/or inclement weather. The impact of snow and cold on initial claims can be seen in Figure 1. The four months that make up the severest weather in the State (November through February) had 49.7 percent of the total initial claims during the twelve months beginning November 1989. Figure 2, illustrates that a very similar pattern is observable in data from the two preceding years.

Figure 1



Proportion of Initial Claims, 1989-1990

Figure 2



UI Initial Claims, Statewide, 1988-1990

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 1

INDUSTRY	OCTOBER 1990 [1]	SEPTEMBER 1990 [2]	OCTOBER 1989 [2]	Percent Change From A Month Ago	Percent Change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	242,620	243,055	238,491	-0.2	1.7
Unemployment	10,685	10,947	12,719	-2.4	-16.0
Employed Labor Force	231,935	232,108	225,772	-0.1	2.7
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seasonally Adjusted*	4.4% 5.0%*	4.5% 5.4%*	5.3% 6.0%*	N/A	N/A
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adjusted*	5.4% 5.7%*	5.5% 5.7%*	5.0% 5.3%*	N/A	N/A
HOURS & EARNINGS [4]					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 665.10	$ 692.39	$ 658.35	-3.9	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	45.0	46.5	45.0	24.0	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.78	$ 14.89	$ 14.63	-0.7	1.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	10,921	7,923	11,033	37.8	-1.0
a. Initial	2,227	1,423	2,405	56.5	-7.4
Weeks Compensated	6,492	4,957	6,420	31.0	1.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,012,761	$ 773,337	$ 987,550	31.0	2.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 155.54	$ 155.33	$ 153.61	0.1	1.3
Unemployment Insurance State Covered Jobs [3]	178,928	184,348	177,298	-2.9	0.9
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES					
Total Applications Received During Month	4,590	5,090	4,025	-9.8	14.0
Total Openings Received	3,547	4,033	3,399	-12.1	4.4
Individual Placements	1,919	2,200	1,798	-12.8	6.7
Placement Transactions	3,031	3,123	2,835	-2.9	6.9
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS [4]					
Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 616.90	$ 621.45	$ 583.44	-0.7	5.7
Average Weekly Hours	44.8	45.0	44.1	-0.4	1.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.77	$ 13.81	$ 13.23	-0.3	4.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1982-84=100	133.5	132.7	125.6	0.6	6.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities 1982-84=100	120.8	118.3	112.8	2.1	7.1
Food and Beverage 1982-84=100	133.4	133.0	126.3	0.3	5.6

1 Preliminary. 2 Revised. 3 Not benchmarked to current population survey. 4 Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. 5 Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates. N/A Not Appropriate

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(Prepared in cooperation with U S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

TABLE 2

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE OCT 1990	LABOR FORCE SEP 1990	LABOR FORCE OCT 1989	LABOR FORCE CHANGE SEP-OCT	LABOR FORCE % CHANGE OCT-OCT	UNEMPLOYMENT OCT 1990	UNEMPLOYMENT SEP 1990	UNEMPLOYMENT OCT 1989	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 1990	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SEP 1990	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 1989
Statewide	242,620	243,055	238,491	-0.2	1.7	10,685	10,947	12,719	4.4	4.5	5.3
Statewide - Seasonally Adjusted									5.0	5.4	6.0
Albany	17,534	17,127	16,528	2.4	6.1	474	472	557	2.7	2.8	3.4
Big Horn	5,495	5,354	5,300	2.6	3.7	262	292	251	4.8	5.5	4.7
Campbell	15,536	15,253	15,300	1.9	1.5	840	780	844	5.4	5.1	5.5
Carbon	8,395	8,232	8,115	2.0	3.5	527	445	460	6.3	5.4	5.7
Converse	4,569	4,728	5,119	-3.4	-10.7	215	317	403	4.7	6.7	7.9
Crook	2,910	2,914	3,075	-0.1	-5.4	118	75	122	4.1	2.6	4.0
Fremont	16,707	16,798	16,482	-0.5	1.4	842	925	1,091	5.0	5.5	6.6
Goshen	6,721	5,980	6,645	12.4	1.1	162	149	192	2.4	2.5	2.9
Hot Springs	3,088	2,974	3,010	3.8	2.6	116	93	177	3.8	3.1	5.9
Johnson	4,065	3,787	3,798	7.3	7.0	271	75	165	6.7	2.0	4.3
Laramie	38,217	36,912	37,375	3.5	2.3	1,617	1,679	2,008	4.2	4.5	5.4
Lincoln	5,630	5,722	5,815	-1.6	-3.2	273	321	342	4.8	5.6	5.9
Natrona	31,286	31,245	31,183	0.1	0.3	1,488	1,716	1,831	4.8	5.5	5.9
Niobrara	1,550	1,507	1,580	2.9	-1.9	55	64	91	3.5	4.2	5.8
Park	13,654	14,330	13,065	-4.7	4.5	591	644	627	4.3	4.5	4.8
Platte	4,040	4,136	4,285	-2.3	-5.7	179	226	264	4.4	5.5	6.2
Sheridan	13,610	13,320	13,020	2.2	4.5	595	528	513	4.4	4.0	3.9
Sublette	3,164	3,188	2,943	-0.8	7.5	72	89	120	2.3	2.8	4.1
Sweetwater	18,889	19,320	18,907	-2.2	-0.1	924	1,041	1,228	4.9	5.4	6.5
Teton	10,278	12,550	9,564	-18.1	7.5	365	211	314	3.6	1.7	3.3
Uinta	9,397	9,934	9,270	-5.4	1.4	479	520	618	5.1	5.2	6.7
Washakie	4,586	4,418	4,727	3.8	-3.0	130	147	323	2.8	3.3	6.8
Weston	3,302	3,327	3,383	-0.8	-2.4	92	137	175	2.8	4.1	5.2
United States									5.4	5.5	5.0
United States - Seasonally Adjusted									5.7	5.7	5.3

Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 11/90

Table 3--WYOMING NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT; STATEWIDE & SELECTED COUNTIES

	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT CHANGE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	
	OCT 90(2)	SEP 90(3)	OCT 89	SEP 90 OCT 90	OCT 89 OCT 90
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	200.5	203.7	198.0	-1.6	1.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	39.4	39.7	37.8	-0.8	4.2
Mining	18.1	18.1	17.4	0.0	4.0
Coal Mining	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.8	8.6	8.1	2.3	8.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.9	4.0	3.9	-2.5	0.0
Construction	11.5	12.2	11.1	-5.7	3.6
General Building Contractors	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Heavy Construction	4.7	5.2	4.2	-9.6	11.9
Special Trade Construction	4.8	5.0	5.0	-4.0	-4.0
Manufacturing	9.8	9.4	9.3	4.3	5.4
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	7.5
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.1	5.3	7.8	3.8
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	161.1	164.0	160.2	-1.8	0.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.7	14.6	0.0	0.7
Transportation	8.9	9.0	8.9	-1.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
Trucking & Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Trade	45.7	47.1	45.1	-3.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.3	7.3	-2.7	-2.7
Durable Goods	3.8	3.9	3.9	-2.6	-2.6
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.4	-2.9	-2.9
Retail Trade	38.6	39.8	37.8	-3.0	2.1
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supplies	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
General Merchandise Stores	4.9	5.1	3.9	-3.9	25.6
Food Stores	5.6	5.8	5.9	-3.5	-5.1
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	4.8
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.8	14.4	13.8	-4.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Retail	4.0	4.2	4.1	-4.8	-2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	1.4
Insurance	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	37.0	39.6	36.7	-6.6	0.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.9	9.1	6.6	-24.2	4.6
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Business Services	3.4	3.5	3.3	-2.9	3.0
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.5	2.6	2.7	-3.9	-7.4
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.5	2.8	2.5	-10.7	0.0
Health Services	7.7	7.8	7.8	-1.3	-1.3
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Government	56.3	55.2	56.5	2.0	-0.4
Total Federal Government	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	4.1
Total State Government	13.6	12.8	13.4	6.3	1.5
Total Local Government	35.0	34.7	35.7	0.9	-2.0

See Footnotes at bottom of Table 3 (cont'd), facing page

Table 3 (cont'd)--WYOMING NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, STATWIDE & SELECTED COUNTIES

LARAMIE COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS OCT 90(2)	SEP 90(3)	OCT 89	PERCENT CHANGE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SEP 90 OCT 90	OCT 89 OCT 90
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.3	32.3	31.8	0.0	1.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.1	3.2	3.3	-3.1	-6.1
Mining & Construction	1.7	1.8	1.9	-5.6	-10.5
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.2	29.1	28.5	0.3	2.5
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.3	3.2	-3.0	0.0
Trade	7.2	7.3	7.2	-1.4	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Retail Trade	6.4	6.5	6.3	-1.5	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	1.9	1.8	5.3	11.1
Services	6.4	6.5	6.1	-1.5	4.9
Total Government	10.3	10.1	10.2	2.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	6.3
Local Government	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.4	-2.3

NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.5	28.3	0.0	0.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.7	5.9	5.6	-3.4	1.8
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.4	2.1	-4.2	9.5
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.6	-11.1	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.8	22.6	22.7	0.9	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.9	8.0	8.0	-1.3	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.9	5.9	-1.7	-1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.6	6.5	6.5	1.5	1.5
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Government	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.1	2.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(2) Subject to revision

(3) Revised

Source: Research & Planning, CES Program

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Labor Force...

by Gordon Wolford

The national unemployment rate went to 6.1 percent during the last month of 1990. This compared to 5.9 percent in November, and 5.7 percent in September and October. Prior to last July, which registered 5.5 percent, the jobless rate had fluctuated around the 5.3 percent mark for nearly two years. The December rate was the highest since June of 1987, a three and one-half year high.

Regional Unemployment

In October (latest month available), unemployment in states contiguous to Wyoming, excepting Montana, fell below that of the nation. Montana registered 6.1, Idaho 4.6, Colorado 4.1, Utah 3.9, South Dakota 3.6, and Nebraska 2.0 percent. October U.S. unadjusted unemployment was 5.4 percent.

After an extended summer in Wyoming, seasonal layoffs postponed in October began to show up in November. The household-based survey for the month registered seasonally adjusted unemployment of 5.7 percent, compared to 5.0 and 5.9 percent the previous month and year. Wyoming's November rate was just below the U.S. rate. Seasonally adjusted, the U.S. rate of 5.9 percent last reached this level in October of 1987. November was the sixth consecutive month when the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Wyoming was below the national rate.

Unadjusted statewide unemployment was 5.5 percent in November, compared to 4.4 and 5.7 percent in October and November 1989. There were an estimated 13,400 unemployed job-seekers in November.

Across the state, the rate of unemployment increased in 19 of 23 counties. With the exception of lower unemployment rates during October, the counties of Lincoln, Fremont, and Converse have had unemployment rates above the state average this year. In November, unemployment in these three counties returned to its higher trend, with unemployment rates of 8.7, 7.0, and 7.0 percent, respectively. Laramie and Natrona counties both indicated job growth and fewer people unemployed from last year.

Jobs...

by Gregg Detweiler

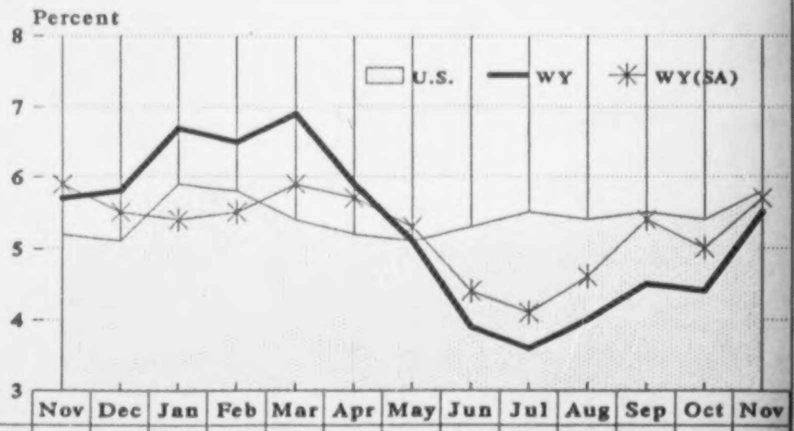
In November, Wyoming's total nonagricultural employment showed seasonal declines in all of its major industrial sectors. However, comparing November 1990 to last year, Wyoming continued to produce job gains in the goods-producing industries of manufacturing, mining, and construction: up 600 (6.6%), 1,000 (5.8%), and 200 (2.0%) jobs, respectively. The U.S., on the other hand, lost over three-quarters of a million jobs compared to last year in construction and manufacturing.

Research and Planning's survey of employers showed that the 1,000 jobs (12.3%) gained in mining establishments occurred in the oil and gas extraction industry. Construction gains were shared by general building contractors and heavy construction industry. On the service-producing side, seasonal declines in retail trade jobs were found in general merchandise, food stores, and eating and drinking establishments. However, general merchandise stores and eating and drinking places had annual gains of 500 (12.5%) and 300 (2.3%) jobs, respectively. In the service sector, hotels and other lodging places were down seasonally -1,100 jobs (-15.9%) from October but revealed an annual increase of 200 (3.6%) from last year.

In summary, while last summer and early fall over-the-year job growth was concentrated in services and trade, reflecting record tourist numbers in Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Park, fourth quarter growth has shifted to the goods-producing industries.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 11/89-11/90

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
WY(SA)	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5	5.7
WY	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4	5.5
U.S.	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8

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Unemployment Insurance

by Tom Crawford

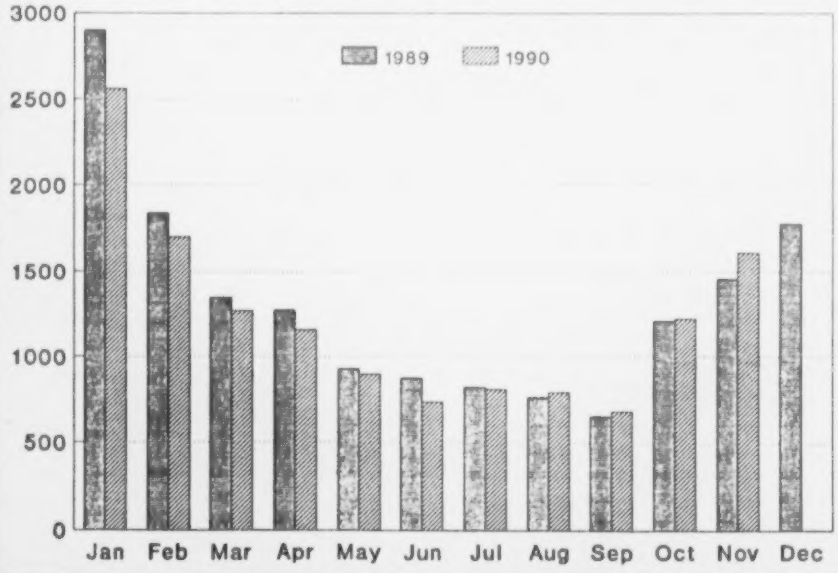
Expected Changes in Unemployment Insurance Claims

Wyoming experienced an increase in the incidence of Unemployment Insurance initial claims during November 1990. The bulk of the claims came from occupations affected by weather conditions. Many of the initial claims in November can be attributed to the cold snap that hit the state during that month. Normally there is a predictable seasonal increase in initial claims during November.

As the accompanying graph (below) shows, there was a 9 percent increase in initial claims during November of 1990 compared to the same period last year. This change isn't totally unexpected since the number of jobs worked in seasonal industries is also up from a year ago. Overall, filings for initial claims during the entire year are 5 percent lower than last year.

Expectations are for the seasonal trend of initial claim filings to continue in December at or near 1989 levels. On an annual basis initial claims filed for 1990 are expected to remain 4 to 5 percent below 1989.

UI Initial Claims, Statewide, 1989-1990



Wyoming's Labor Force to Decline During 1991

by Tom Gallagher

Each January, labor force estimates are adjusted to reflect changes in the size of each state's population. Adjustments for inter-censual years are relics of the immediately preceding, complete Decennial Census. The population adjustment governing the size of Wyoming's 1990 labor force was based on a population estimate of 475,000 persons in July 1, 1989 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA5, April 1990).

The April 1, 1990 Decennial Census of Wyoming's population found 455,975 persons, rather than 475,000. The discrepancy, -19,025 persons (-4.0%), will have a proportional impact on the total size of Wyoming's labor force. Potentially, Wyoming's labor force could decline by 11,000 to 13,000 persons, during 1991, compared to labor force estimates based on an incorrect 1989 population estimate of 475,000. (The rate of unemployment will be unaffected.) Labor force estimates for 1990 were inflated by a population estimating procedure which failed to capture the true rate of out-migration from Wyoming during the second half of the decade of the 1980's.

Wyoming is not the only state affected by systematic failure of population estimates, between population counts in 1980 and 1990, to accurately reflect rapid migration. Other sparsely populated states (especially those prone to boom and bust cycles) will also undergo substantial revision of their labor force statistics during 1991.

Scaling down the size of the labor force in 1991, compared to 1990, will not reflect on-going changes in the labor market compared to last year; rather, substantial revisions to the size of the labor force will take place because population estimates in 1991 have been benchmarked to the lower findings of the 1990 Decennial Census.

Wyoming Nears A Billion Dollars In Covered Payrolls

by Nancy Boyle

In the second quarter of 1990, Wyoming neared the billion dollar mark with total Unemployment Insurance covered payrolls of $970,449,944. The only time Wyoming's total payrolls went over a billion dollars was fourth quarter 1981: $1,007,741,108 during that boom year.

With bonuses, executive pay, and profits distributed (including unique, one-time salary disbursements exceeding $15,000,000) total wages increased by $77,157,587 (8.6%) above those of second quarter 1989 (table, facing page). Removing the influence of bonuses, executive pay, and profits distributed, total payrolls still increased by 7.3 percent.

The Second Quarter 1990 average weekly wage was $386 as compared to $367 in the Second Quarter 1989--a 5.2 percent increase. In aggregate, Wyoming workers had earning increases one step ahead of the 4.7 percent second quarter inflation rate.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered jobs increased by 6,615 jobs (3.3%) compared to second quarter last year. As shown in the accompanying table (facing page), the counties with the greatest over-the-year percentage change were Teton (11.3%), Niobrara (8.3%), and Crook (8%). Numerically, the greatest over-the-year employment increases were in the counties of Sweetwater (1,211), Teton (1,051), and Natrona (942).

UI Covered Jobs Worked, Total Payrolls, and Average Weekly Wage, by County

	EMPLOYMENT		PRCT	TOTAL PAYROLLS		PRCT	AVG WKLY WAGE		PRCT
	90:2Q	89:2Q	CHNG	90:2Q	89:2Q	CHNG	90:2Q	89:2Q	CHNG
TOTAL, INCLUDING FED. WORKERS	193,430	187,315	3.3%	$970,449,944	$893,292,357	8.6%	$386	$367	5.2%
ALBANY	11,909	11,448	4.0%	$51,994,661	$44,661,298	16.4%	$336	$300	11.9%
BIG HORN	3,261	3,133	4.1%	14,543,309	13,686,192	6.3%	343	336	2.1%
CAMPBELL	14,218	13,570	4.8%	88,151,771	82,054,299	7.4%	477	465	2.6%
CARBON	6,849	6,612	3.6%	33,907,439	30,551,161	11.0%	381	355	7.3%
CONVERSE	3,705	3,757	-1.4%	19,485,915	19,890,423	-2.0%	405	407	-0.6%
CROOK	1,723	1,596	8.0%	7,362,414	6,961,602	5.8%	329	336	-2.2%
FREMONT	11,773	12,000	-1.9%	52,766,882	51,995,495	1.5%	345	333	3.5%
GOSHEN	3,723	3,659	1.7%	13,718,787	13,476,455	1.8%	283	283	0.2%
HOT SPRINGS	1,964	2,058	-4.6%	8,217,432	8,779,510	-6.4%	322	328	-1.9%
JOHNSON	2,271	2,312	-1.8%	8,877,993	8,862,633	0.2%	301	295	1.9%
LARAMIE	30,720	30,395	1.1%	146,357,744	139,328,761	5.0%	366	353	3.8%
LINCOLN	4,449	4,228	5.2%	23,929,587	22,413,625	6.8%	414	408	1.4%
NATRONA	28,094	27,152	3.5%	145,079,597	133,952,913	8.3%	397	379	4.8%
NIOBRARA	808	746	8.3%	3,190,982	2,883,193	10.7%	304	297	2.3%
PARK	10,111	10,037	0.7%	43,180,253	43,167,954	0.0%	328	331	-0.8%
PLATTE	2,903	2,808	3.4%	14,227,233	12,921,191	10.1%	377	354	6.5%
SHERIDAN	9,121	8,850	3.1%	37,687,145	35,667,629	5.7%	318	310	2.5%
SUBLETTE	1,773	1,774	-0.1%	8,115,487	8,552,911	-5.1%	352	371	-5.1%
SWEETWATER	18,655	17,444	6.9%	120,388,032	109,304,264	10.1%	496	482	3.0%
TETON	10,364	9,313	11.3%	51,829,430	33,676,322	53.9%	385	278	38.4%
UINTA	7,149	7,099	0.7%	36,362,887	33,153,633	9.7%	391	359	9.0%
WASHAKIE	3,137	3,031	3.5%	14,762,845	14,014,132	5.3%	362	356	1.7%
WESTON	2,144	2,143	0.0%	9,640,007	9,812,592	-1.8%	346	352	-1.7%
NONCLASSIFIED	2,606	2,149	21.3%	16,672,112	13,524,169	23.3%	492	484	1.7%

Wyoming Historic UI Covered Total Payrolls, Quarterly, 80:1Q - 90:2Q

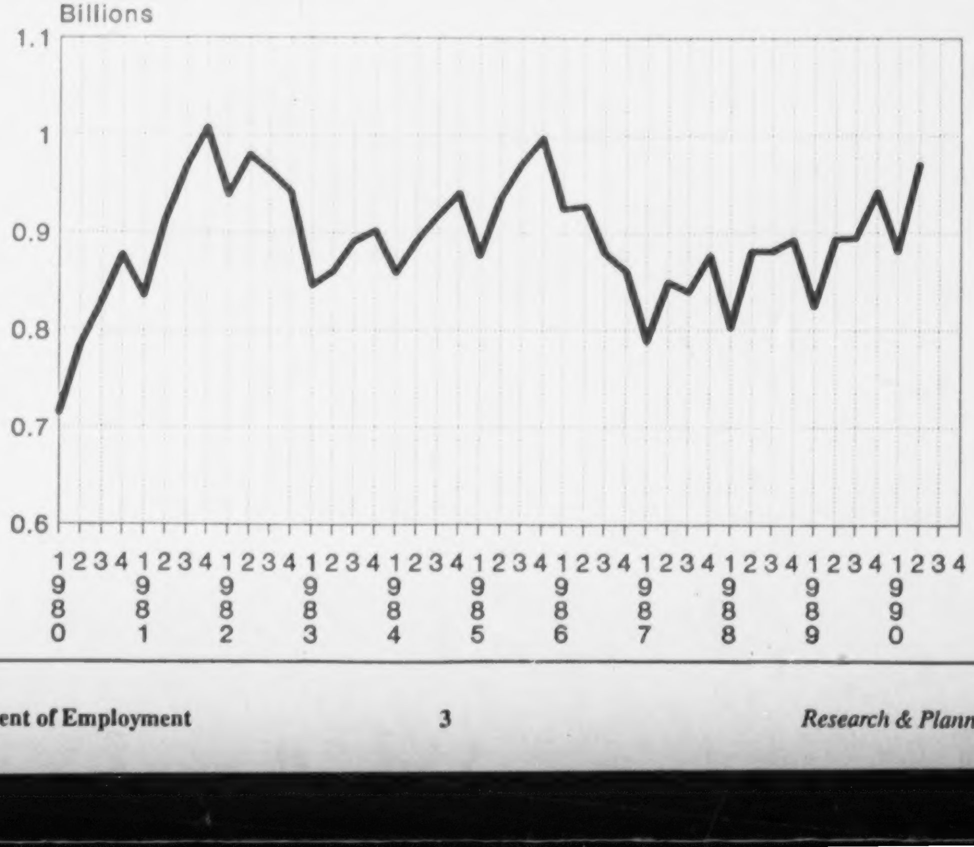


Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	NOV. 1990(p)	OCT. 1990(r)	NOV. 1989	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Employment (1)					
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	242,522	242,766	238,559	-0.1	1.7
Unemployed	13,393	10,689	13,616	25.3	-1.6
Employed	229,129	232,077	224,943	-1.3	1.9
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.5%/5.7%	4.4%/5.0%	5.7%/5.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.8%/5.9%	5.4%/5.7%	5.2%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$713.46	$673.48	$657.10	5.9	8.6
Average Weekly Hours	47.0	45.2	45.6	4.0	3.1
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$605.44	$610.54	$581.23	-0.8	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	44.0	44.5	43.8	-1.1	0.5
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$433.61	$431.02	$406.51	0.6	6.7
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	40.6	38.9	0.0	4.4
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$447.58	$447.86	$435.25	-0.1	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	40.9	41.1	-0.2	-0.7
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	13,364	10,921	13,839	22.4	-3.4
Initial Claims	3,155	2,277	2,880	38.6	9.5
Weeks Compensated	8,226	6,492	9,006	26.7	-8.7
Benefits Paid	$1,261,210	$1,012,761	$1,372,406	24.5	-8.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$152.87	$155.54	$152.21	-1.7	0.4
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	177,031	178,928	175,460	-1.1	0.9
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%	N/A	N/A
Employment Services					
Applications Received	4,346	4,590	3,976	-5.3	9.3
Openings Received	2,711	3,547	2,433	-23.6	11.4
Individuals Placed	1,341	1,919	1,338	-30.1	0.2
Placement Transactions	2,273	3,031	2,144	-25.0	6.0
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	133.8	133.5	125.9	0.2	6.3
Food and Beverage	133.7	133.4	126.7	0.2	5.5
Housing	130.4	130.6	124.5	-0.2	4.7
Apparel & Upkeep	127.5	128.4	122.1	-0.7	4.4
Transportation	126.9	125.8	115.0	0.9	10.3
Medical Care	168.4	167.1	153.9	0.8	9.4
Entertainment	134.4	134.3	128.6	0.1	4.5
Other Goods & Services	163.6	163.2	151.9	0.2	7.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	120.1	120.8	112.7	-0.6	6.6

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

	Labor Force			Unemployed Number			Unemployment Rates		
COUNTY	NOV (p) 1990	OCT (r) 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989	NOV 1990	OCT 1990	NOV 1989
Albany	17,656	17,546	16,879	466	474	606	2.6	2.7	3.6
Big Horn	5,521	5,499	5,313	354	262	337	6.4	4.8	6.3
Campbell	15,573	15,546	15,547	973	840	1,071	6.2	5.4	6.9
Carbon	8,372	8,404	8,116	515	533	439	6.2	6.3	5.4
Converse	4,748	4,570	5,219	332	215	392	7.0	4.7	7.5
Crook	2,722	2,912	2,937	145	118	197	5.3	4.1	6.7
Fremont	16,936	16,719	16,714	1,181	842	1,331	7.0	5.0	8.0
Goshen	6,693	6,726	6,712	242	162	337	3.6	2.4	5.0
Hot Springs	3,063	3,089	2,899	147	116	91	4.8	3.8	3.1
Johnson	3,784	4,068	3,599	248	271	185	6.6	6.7	5.1
Laramie	38,694	38,236	37,913	1,985	1,617	2,059	5.1	4.2	5.4
Lincoln	5,640	5,633	5,669	489	273	380	8.7	4.8	6.7
Natrona	31,701	31,303	31,528	1,948	1,488	2,008	6.1	4.8	6.4
Niobrara	1,456	1,551	1,496	41	55	81	2.8	3.5	5.4
Park	13,167	13,664	12,781	696	591	656	5.3	4.3	5.1
Platte	3,978	4,043	4,179	236	179	268	5.9	4.4	6.4
Sheridan	13,423	13,619	13,006	719	595	711	5.4	4.4	5.5
Sublette	3,131	3,166	2,849	126	72	91	4.0	2.3	3.2
Sweetwater	19,430	18,899	19,067	1,221	924	1,028	6.3	4.9	5.4
Teton	9,479	10,284	8,980	348	365	364	3.7	3.5	4.1
Uinta	9,459	9,401	9,183	649	479	606	6.9	5.1	6.6
Washakie	4,580	4,589	4,605	185	130	215	4.0	2.8	4.7
Weston	3,313	3,303	3,366	147	92	161	4.4	2.8	4.8
Statewide	242,522	242,766	238,559	13,393	10,689	13,616	5.5	4.4	5.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							5.7	5.0	5.9
U.S.							5.8	5.4	5.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							5.9	5.7	5.3

Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 12/90. Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "Seasonally Adjusted" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Statewide and Selected Counties

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	NOV 90(p)	OCT 90(r)	NOV 89	OCT 90 NOV 90	NOV 89 NOV 90
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT*	196.1	200.7	195.0	-2.3	0.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	38.4	39.8	36.6	-3.5	4.9
Mining	18.3	18.3	17.3	0.0	5.8
Coal Mining	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.1	8.9	8.1	2.2	12.3
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.8	3.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
Construction	10.4	11.6	10.2	-10.3	2.0
General Building Contractors	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Heavy Construction	3.8	4.7	3.6	-19.1	5.6
Special Trade Construction	4.6	4.9	4.8	-6.1	-4.2
Manufacturing	9.7	9.9	9.1	-2.0	6.6
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.0	0.0	10.0
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.5	5.1	-3.6	3.9
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	157.7	160.9	158.4	-2.0	-0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.5	14.6	14.6	-0.7	-0.7
Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.9	0.0	-1.1
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	6.8	7.0	7.3	-2.9	-6.8
Durable Goods	3.6	3.7	3.9	-2.7	-7.7
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.4	-3.0	-5.9
Retail Trade	37.9	38.8	37.3	-2.3	1.6
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.3	1.4	1.5	-7.1	-13.3
General Merchandise Stores	4.5	4.9	4.0	-8.2	12.5
Food Stores	5.5	5.7	6.0	-3.5	-8.3
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.5	6.5	6.1	0.0	6.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.5	13.9	13.2	-2.9	2.3
Miscellaneous Retail	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4	2.8
Insurance	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	35.1	37.0	35.0	-5.1	0.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	5.8	6.9	5.6	-15.9	3.6
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Business Services	3.4	3.5	3.2	-2.9	6.3
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.5	2.6	2.6	-3.8	-3.8
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.2	2.5	2.2	-12.0	0.0
Health Services	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	-1.3
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.0
Government	56.0	56.2	57.0	-0.4	-1.8
Total Federal Government	7.3	7.7	7.5	-5.2	-2.7
Total State Government	13.6	13.6	13.3	0.0	2.3
Total Local Government	35.1	34.9	36.2	0.6	-3.0

See Footnotes at bottom of Table 3 (cont'd), facing page

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Statewide and Selected Counties

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				OCT 90	NOV 89
LARAMIE COUNTY	NOV 90(p)	OCT 90(r)	NOV 89	NOV 90	NOV 90
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.2	32.4	32.0	-0.6	0.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	3.1	3.3	-3.2	-9.1
Mining & Construction	1.6	1.7	1.9	-5.9	-15.8
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.2	29.3	28.7	-0.3	1.7
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	-2.7
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Retail Trade	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	-1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Services	6.4	6.5	6.1	-1.5	4.9
Total Government	10.4	10.4	10.2	0.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.3
Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.4	28.4	28.0	0.0	1.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	3.6
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.3	0.0
Mining	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.4	9.1
Construction	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.6	22.7	22.4	-0.4	0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.8	-5.6	-5.6
Transportation	1.0	1.1	1.1	-9.1	-9.1
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.1	2.1	-4.8	-4.8
Retail Trade	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.6	6.3	-1.5	3.2
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Health Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Government	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	4.1

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 2 *A Monthly Newsletter Published by Research & Planning, Department of Employment* *February 1991*

This Month in *Trends*

Subscription /Address Update .... Insert
1990 Labor Force, Annual Averages .... Page 2
Current Establishment Survey Note .... Page 2
1990 Annual Average Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment ..... Page 2

Labor Force . . .

by Gordon Wolford

Winter arrived in Wyoming with record low mercury readings and sharp unemployment gains in most parts of the state. Weather related layoffs contributed to a 15 percent gain in unemployment, statewide. The unadjusted rate, for the state as a whole, jumped to 6.3 percent in December, up from 5.5 and 5.8 percent last month and last year. There were an estimated 15,400 unemployed jobseekers in December.

Seasonally adjusted, Wyoming's rate was up two-tenths percentage point from November to 5.9 percent. The year ago rate was 5.5 percent. The December U.S. rate was 6.1 percent. December was the seventh consecutive month that Wyoming's unemployment rate was under the national level.

Across the state, the rate of unemployment increased over the month in 20 of the 23 counties. Lincoln and Converse counties posted the highest unemployment: 8.8 and 8.1 percent, respectively. The total number of persons working, largely determined by the household survey, was up around one percent from last year to 229,000. This compares to November employment of 229,400.

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Winter weather in Wyoming introduced seasonal employment decreases that were immediately reflected in the monthly survey of Wyoming employers. According to the Current Establishment Survey (CES), nonagricultural wage and salary employment stood at 195,500 in December, 1990--a decrease of 1,600 (-0.8%) jobs from November and an increase of 1,700 (0.9%) jobs from December 1989.

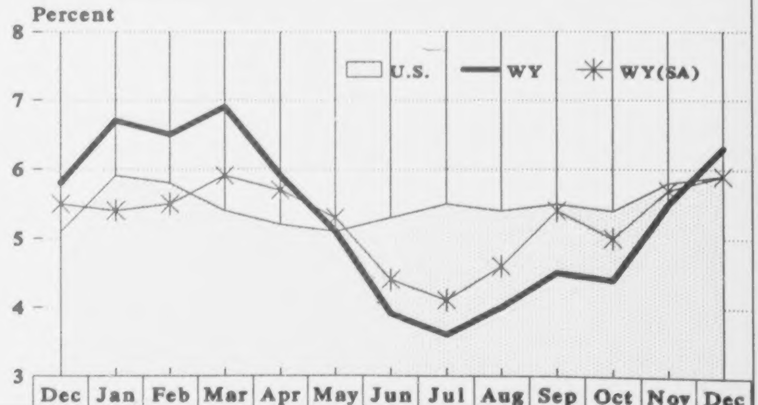
Goods-producing industries (i.e., Mining, Manufacturing, Construction) employment for December was up from the previous year, with 37,100 jobs (5.1% increase) compared to 1989's 35,300. As has been noted for the past few months, these goods-producing employment gains have taken place primarily in the oil & gas extraction and construction sectors. Manufacturing, both durable and nondurable goods, also showed significant improvement over the year.

December's employment in the service-producing industries showed a slight decrease, 100 workers (-0.1 %), over the month, as well as over the year. Employment in retail trade decreased 400 workers (-1.0 %) from November 1990, even though it was the holiday season. This decrease in workers was primarily in general merchandise stores, down 300 (-6.1%) jobs from the previous month.

With the mobilization of "Desert Storm" in the Persian Gulf, we may see some impact on the estimate of jobs produced by CES. Employment estimates could be influenced by the timing of hiring temporary replacements and by the absence of active-duty personnel from employer payrolls. In conclusion, with the ongoing events in the Gulf, Wyoming may experience unusual events in its labor market.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 12/89-12/90

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
WY(SA)	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5	5.7	5.9
WY	5.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4	5.5	6.3
U.S.	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9

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Wyoming 1990 Annual Average Employment

by J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) estimates of Wyoming annual average Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for 1990 (below), indicate some improvement in labor market conditions from those in 1989: increase in the size of the labor force (2.9%), increase in the number of employed (4.0%), and decrease in the number unemployed as a proportion of the labor force.

LAUS statistics are current estimates computed for the labor force as a whole as opposed to treatment by employment sector. Estimates are made in current months and reported monthly in the Research & Planning *News Release* (by county) and monthly in *Trends* Table 2. Statewide annual averages by month are available from R&P upon request.

Wyoming Annual Averages
In Thousands

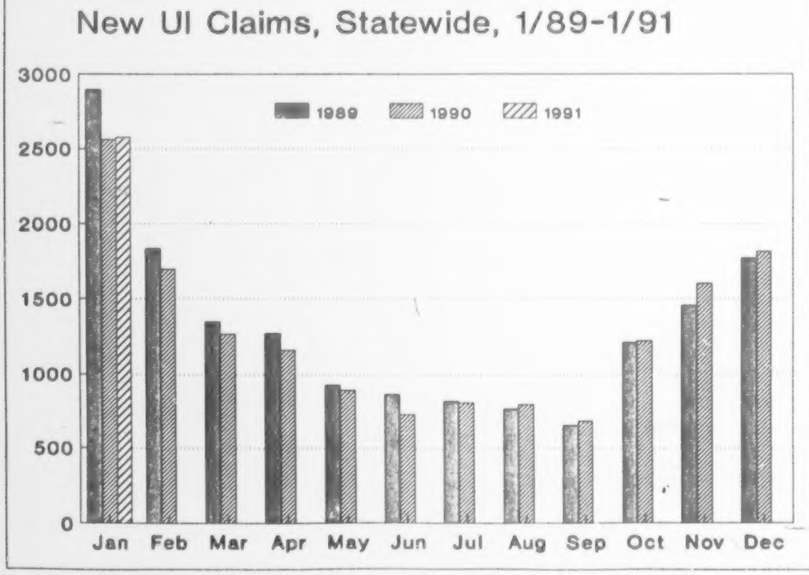
	1989	1990
Labor Force	239	246
Employment	224	233
Unemployment	15	13

UI "New" & "Initial" Claims Activity

by Tom Crawford

The bar chart at the bottom of this page provides a graphic illustration of first time job loss of 1,820 claimants in December of 1990. First time job loss in 1990 tracked below first time job loss in 1989 until August when it began to increase at a rate slightly above 1989. First time job loss during January, at 2,577 claims, was slightly above last years count and can be considered "normal" growth in job loss in light of an expanding wage and salary labor market. Measurement of first time job loss represents one of the most current and reliable indicators of trends in the labor market.

Closely paralleling first time job losses, are the "Initial" Claims counts found in Table 1. The Initial Claims count found in Table 1 includes three types of compensable UI claims: New, Transitional and Additional Claims. A New Claim is a first request for determination of eligibility during the benefit year. Transitional Claims are claims filed to request a determination of eligibility and establishment of a new benefit year. Additional Claims are claims filed by job losers who have a prior period of job loss and re-employment during a single benefit year. Trends in Initial Claims activity provide a better indication of potential demand for UI compensation than does focusing exclusively on the count of New Claims.



Year-End Non-Ag Employment Notes

by Gregg Detweiler & J.C. Rhodes Jr.

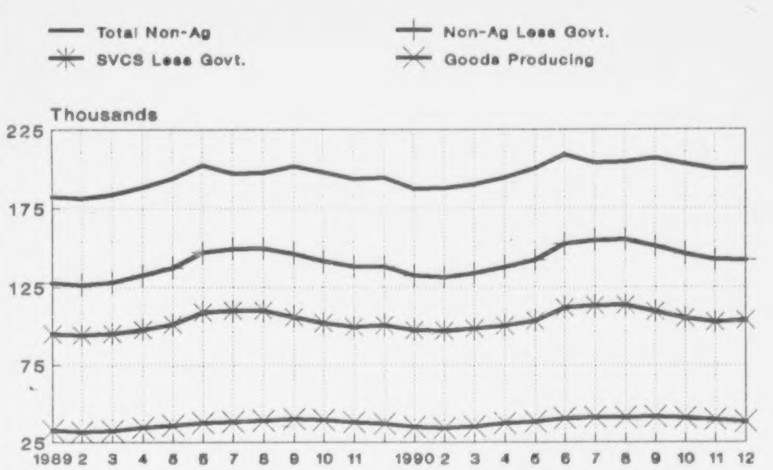
Summary data for '90 and '89 (benchmarked 2/91) are presented in tabular and graphic form on the opposing page. On an annual average basis, the total number of Non-Agricultural wage and salary jobs worked grew to 198,800 in 1990 (by 6,000, 3.1%) jobs compared to 1989. Table 3, on page 6, presents current-month, detailed employment estimates for Goods and Services (SVCS) employment. In March through September of each year, seasonality of employment emerges in Total Non-Ag (TNA). Peak employment occurs in June with a precipitous drop in July.

By disaggregating TNA into its major components (SVCS including Government and Goods Producing) we may estimate which components most strongly influence the TNA figure. When Government (including seasonal school operations) is subtracted from TNA, the new curve, Total Non-Ag Less Government (TNA-G) is considerably "smoother" than TNA, but seasonal changes are still apparent.

Comparing changes in SVCS Less Government (SVCS-G) with changes in TNA-G, in the chart, there seems a strong positive relationship between increase in SVCS-G (March through August), resulting from hiring seasonal workers at lodging places, and a corresponding increase in TNA-G. Absence of Government layoffs from TNA-G allows clear illustration of net gains from hotels & lodging during June/July. The conclusion is that SVCS/Government, as a large proportion of TNA (ranging 72 to 74 % over the past four years), is a major driver of TNA employment in Wyoming.

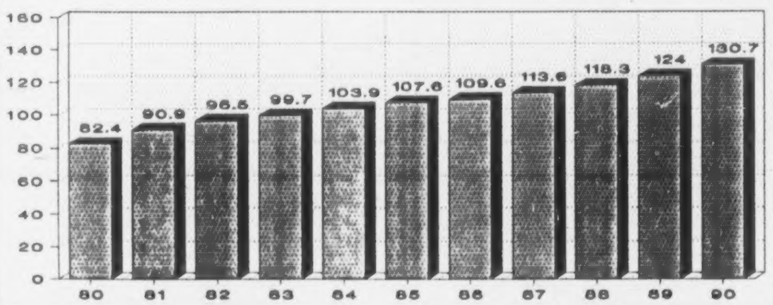
The fourth component treated in the chart and table--Goods Producing--is relatively flat year-round. Relative sizes of SVCS and Goods Producing sectors of Wyoming TNA may support an hypothesis seen in the December issue of *Trends* (Detweiler/Gallagher, pg. 2) that national recession in durable goods manufacturing may not seriously impact Wyoming Total Non-Agricultural Employment.

Non-Ag Annual Average Jobs Worked 89-90



	Total Non-Ag	Non-Ag Less Govt	Services Less Govt	Goods
90 Ann. Avg.	198.8	143.3	104.7	38.5
JAN-90	187.0	132.0	97.2	34.8
FEB-90	187.2	131.4	97.3	34.1
MAR-90	190.2	133.9	98.6	35.3
APR-90	194.3	137.3	100.2	37.1
MAY-90	200.3	142.2	103.8	38.4
JUN-90	208.9	152.3	111.9	40.4
JUL-90	203.8	154.1	113.3	40.8
AUG-90	204.2	154.9	113.5	41.4
SEP-90	206.6	150.9	109.3	41.6
OCT-90	202.8	145.9	105.1	40.8
NOV-90	199.8	142.3	102.9	39.4
DEC-90	200.2	142.1	103.8	38.3
89 Ann. Avg.	192.8	138.4	101.9	36.6
JAN-89	182.4	127.9	95.0	32.9
FEB-89	181.3	126.3	94.4	31.9
MAR-89	183.8	128.2	95.5	32.7
APR-89	188.2	132.5	97.9	34.6
MAY-89	194.0	137.4	101.3	36.1
JUN-89	202.1	146.8	108.9	37.9
JUL-89	196.8	148.8	110.3	38.5
AUG-89	197.4	149.6	110.4	39.2
SEP-89	201.4	146.1	106.0	40.1
OCT-89	197.7	141.6	102.1	39.5
NOV-89	193.8	138.0	99.7	38.3
DEC-89	194.4	138.0	100.9	37.1

Annual Average CPI (U)
All Urban Consumers; 1982 to 1984 = 100



• Editor's Note

Please take time to complete and return the address update insert in this issue. Your comments and suggestions for *Trends* are invaluable in our efforts to tailor *Trends* (and our other products) to reader needs.

Minimum Wage Increase

by Tom Gallagher

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989 establish the federal minimum wage. The federal minimum wage will become $4.25 an hour on April 1, 1991. The change in the minimum wage represents an 11.8 percent increase over the current minimum wage of $3.80 which was established on April 1, 1990.

Consumer Price Index Edges Up in 1990

The Consumer Price Index (see Table 1 for the components of the December index) closed out the year at 133.8. Inflation, as measured by the CPI, stood at an annual average of 130.7 during 1990, a 5.4 percent increase over 1989 (chart, at left below). Without the oil price shock associated with the August invasion of Kuwait, the rate of inflation during 1990 may well have remained nearer the 4.8 percent rate of increase demonstrated by the index in 1989. A decade ago, rapidly escalating energy prices contributed an estimated two percentage points to the 13.5 percent rate of inflation recorded in 1980, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The rate of growth in the CPI is an important factor in the Federal Reserve Board's decisions concerning the interest it charges on loans to major banking systems and is, in turn, an important factor in interest rates charged for industrial development and consumer loans.

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	DEC 1990 (p)	NOV 1990 (r)	DEC 1989	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Employment (1)					
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	244,396	242,827	240,468	0.6	1.6
Unemployed	15,419	13,402	13,980	15.0	10.3
Employed	228,977	229,425	226,488	-0.2	1.1
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.3%/5.9%	5.5%/5.7%	5.8%/5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.9%/6.1%	5.8%/5.9%	5.1%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$732.93	$707.73	$668.11	3.6	9.7
Average Weekly Hours	47.5	46.5	44.9	2.2	5.8
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$632.04	$620.10	$588.20	1.9	7.5
Average Weekly Hours	45.8	45.0	44.3	1.8	3.4
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$443.47	$442.66	$418.77	0.2	5.9
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	42.4	40.5	-3.1	1.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$460.24	$447.98	$441.08	2.7	4.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	40.8	41.3	1.7	0.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	19,817	13,364	17,319	48.3	14.4
Initial Claims(2)	3,409	3,155	3,374	8.1	1.0
Weeks Compensated	12,262	8,226	12,014	49.1	2.1
Benefits Paid	$1,900,132	$1,261,210	$1,849,024	50.7	2.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.83	$152.87	$153.49	1.3	0.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	175,573	177,031	173,911	-0.8	1.0
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	1.4%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	3,826	4,346	3,218	-12.0	18.9
Openings Received	2,431	2,711	2,327	-10.3	4.5
Individuals Placed	1,141	1,341	986	-14.9	15.7
Placement Transactions	1,962	2,273	1,684	-13.7	16.5
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	133.8	133.8	126.1	0.0	6.1
Food and Beverage	133.9	133.7	127.2	0.1	5.3
Housing	130.5	130.4	124.9	0.1	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	125.3	127.5	119.2	-1.7	5.1
Transportation	127.2	126.9	115.2	0.2	10.4
Medical Care	169.2	168.4	154.4	0.5	9.6
Entertainment	134.6	134.4	129.1	0.1	4.3
Other Goods & Services	164.5	163.6	152.9	0.6	7.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	118.6	120.1	113.0	-1.2	5.0

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

	Labor Force			Unemployed Number			Unemployment Rates		
COUNTY	DEC 1990 (p)	NOV 1990 (r)	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
Albany	17,858	17,686	17,026	735	474	647	4.1	2.7	3.8
Big Horn	5,457	5,528	5,293	417	354	379	7.6	6.4	7.2
Campbell	15,684	15,598	15,558	1,149	980	1,041	7.3	6.3	6.7
Carbon	8,436	8,385	8,206	576	518	463	6.8	6.2	5.6
Converse	4,580	4,752	5,062	370	331	436	8.1	7.0	8.6
Crook	2,625	2,725	2,881	135	144	214	5.1	5.3	7.4
Fremont	16,467	16,954	16,330	1,196	1,179	1,318	7.3	7.0	8.1
Goshen	6,675	6,706	6,579	389	246	310	5.8	3.7	4.7
Hot Springs	3,060	3,066	2,960	166	146	119	5.4	4.8	4.0
Johnson	3,712	3,789	3,578	282	248	216	7.6	6.5	6.0
Laramie	39,174	38,744	38,193	2,493	1,986	2,067	6.4	5.1	5.4
Lincoln	5,458	5,645	5,588	480	488	446	8.8	8.6	8.0
Natrona	32,090	31,739	31,882	2,106	1,945	1,932	6.6	6.1	6.1
Niobrara	1,448	1,458	1,458	62	41	61	4.3	2.8	4.2
Park	13,665	13,182	13,318	845	695	783	6.2	5.3	5.9
Platte	4,007	3,982	4,230	277	236	287	6.9	5.9	6.8
Sheridan	13,703	13,439	13,210	918	719	759	6.7	5.4	5.7
Sublette	3,124	3,134	2,882	129	126	126	4.1	4.0	4.4
Sweetwater	19,297	19,452	19,010	1,284	1,219	1,036	6.7	6.3	5.4
Teton	10,671	9,491	10,120	359	348	342	3.4	3.7	3.4
Uinta	9,321	9,470	9,170	592	648	583	6.4	6.8	6.4
Washakie	4,513	4,585	4,575	202	185	208	4.5	4.0	4.5
Weston	3,370	3,316	3,361	258	146	208	7.7	4.4	6.2
Statewide	244,396	242,827	240,468	15,419	13,402	13,980	6.3	5.5	5.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							5.9	5.7	5.5
U.S.							5.9	5.8	5.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							6.1	5.9	5.3

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				NOV 90	DEC 89
	DEC 90(p)	NOV 90(r)	DEC 89	DEC 90	DEC 90
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT*	195.5	197.1	193.8	-0.8	0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	37.1	38.6	35.3	-3.9	5.1
Mining	18.0	18.2	17.1	-1.1	5.3
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.8	9.0	8.0	-2.2	10.0
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	9.5	10.7	9.2	-11.2	3.3
General Building Contractors	1.7	1.9	1.7	-10.5	0.0
Heavy Construction	3.4	4.1	3.0	-17.1	13.3
Special Trade Construction	4.4	4.7	4.5	-6.4	-2.2
Manufacturing	9.6	9.7	9.0	-1.0	6.7
Durable Goods	4.3	4.4	4.0	-2.3	7.5
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	6.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	158.4	158.5	158.5	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.0	0.7
Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	7.0	6.9	7.3	1.4	-4.1
Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.7	-2.6
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Retail Trade	37.8	38.2	37.4	-1.0	1.1
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
General Merchandise Stores	4.6	4.9	4.2	-6.1	9.5
Food Stores	5.7	5.6	6.0	1.8	-5.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.4	6.5	6.1	-1.5	4.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.2	13.3	13.1	-0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous Retail	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4
Insurance	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	35.3	35.1	35.3	0.6	0.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.4	3.4
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Business Services	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.3
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	-1.3
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Government	56.4	56.4	56.8	0.0	-0.7
Total Federal Government	7.6	7.5	7.6	1.3	0.0
Total State Government	13.7	13.6	13.3	0.7	3.0
Total Local Government	35.1	35.3	35.9	-0.6	-2.2

See Footnotes at bottom of Table 3 (cont'd), facing page

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				NOV 90	DEC 89
LARAMIE COUNTY	DEC 90(p)	NOV 90(r)	DEC 89	DEC 90	DEC 90
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.2	32.1	32.1	0.3	0.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	3.0	3.2	-3.3	-9.4
Mining & Construction	1.5	1.6	1.8	-6.3	-16.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.2	29.0	28.8	0.7	1.4
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.2	7.4	1.4	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Retail Trade	6.6	6.4	6.6	3.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Services	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Total Government	10.4	10.3	10.3	1.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.6	28.5	28.3	0.4	1.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.7	5.8	5.5	-1.7	3.6
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.1
Construction	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.9	22.7	22.8	0.9	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.0	7.9	8.1	1.3	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	1.6
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Health Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Government	5.2	5.1	5.1	2.0	2.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised 02/89

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 3 *A Monthly Newsletter Published by Research & Planning, Department of Employment* *March 1991*

Editor's Note

Be sure to send in your subscription update card from the February issue!

Jobs . . .

Based on the monthly survey of Wyoming employers from Current Employment Statistics (CES), the labor market entered 1991 much as it left 1990--on a growth trend. Wyoming's monthly total nonagricultural employment was recorded at 193,000 in January 1991, a decrease of 7,200 jobs (-3.6%) from the December total as declines were reported in all major industry groups. However, January 1991, showed an increase of 6,000 jobs (3.2%) from January 1990, which marks the 37th. consecutive month in which total nonagricultural employment has reported an annual increase.

Employment in the Goods-Producing sector totaled 36,000 in January, down 2,300 (-6.0%) from the prior months total, but recorded an increase of 1,200 jobs (3.4%), over the year. Oil & Gas Extraction in Mining showed a decline of 400 over the month but continued to produce annual gains. Firms within the Construction industry reported the biggest decline in jobs over the month (-1,400); however, they produced the biggest annual gain (600) with the Special Trade occupations leading the way. Firms manufacturing both Durable and Nondurable Goods reported a monthly decrease of 200 jobs; however, every segment within Manufacturing showed an annual increase.

Employment in the Service-Producing sector decreased to 157,000, in January 1991. This figure reflects a decrease of 4,900 jobs (-3.0%) from December and an increase of 4,800 jobs (3.2%) over the year. Seasonal declines in Retail Trade (-1,900) and Government (-1,500) accounted for most monthly losses. Other monthly downturns were reported in Services (-700), Transportation & Public Utilities (-400), and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (-200).

With on-going events in the Persian Gulf, Wyoming's estimate of jobs, produced by CES, may experience unusual events. Employment estimates could be influenced by the timing of hiring temporary replacements and by the absence of active duty personnel from employer payrolls. **(See related story on Page 2.)**

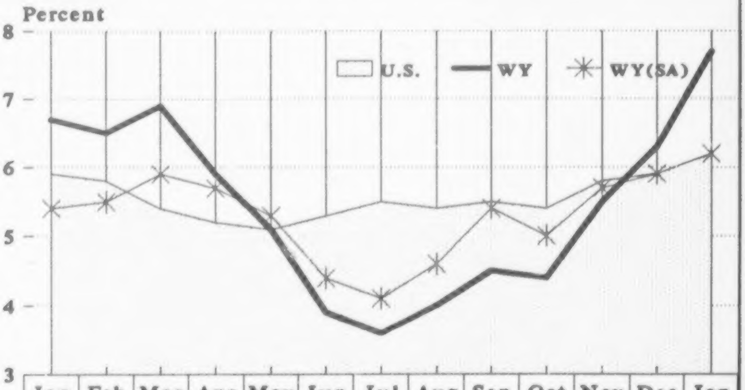
Labor Force . . .

Winter continued its grip on Wyoming with continuing sharp unemployment gains. Most of these gains were weather related, occurring in almost all parts of the state. Unemployment in January was up by almost 3,000 jobseekers, from December, to 18,410. The unadjusted rate, for the state as a whole, jumped to 7.7 percent in January, up from 6.3 and 6.4 percent last month and last year. Seasonally adjusted, Wyoming's rate was up three-tenths percent from December to 6.2 percent which is the same rate as the nation. During the last half of 1990, Wyoming unemployment was slightly below that of the U.S.

Across the state, unemployment was up in January in 21 of the 23 counties. Lincoln and Teton counties posted the highest and lowest unemployment at 11.6 and 3.9 percent, respectively. Of the 9 counties that registered annual labor force gains, Sweetwater and Teton led the pack with growth rates of 6.5 and 5.8 percent. Statewide, the total number of working people, largely determined by the household survey in January, was 221,932. This was down seasonally from the December count of 230,247.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 1/90-1/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
WY(SA)	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5	5.7	5.9	6.2
WY	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4	5.5	6.3	7.7
U.S.	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.2

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CES Notes

by Gregg Detweiler

Desert Storm May Impact CES

The war in the Gulf has a direct impact on Wyoming's payroll employment statistics which are published each month under the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Reservists called to active duty may be counted in Nonagricultural Employment in three ways, depending on treatment of payrolls by employers. Three cases are apparent:

1. Employees are counted as working when they receive no pay but still receive benefits. Employees may still show up on employer payrolls.
2. Employees no longer being paid by their employer and not working are not counted by CES.
3. If employers make up the difference between military pay and normal pay, reservists are still showing up on payrolls and should be counted. If, on the other hand, temporaries are being hired to replace absent reservists, we will see increases in employment.

In conclusion, for the duration of Desert Shield/Storm activities, the measure of employment may behave in ways that have no historic precedent.

Now, Even More Data In Table 3

Last spring, questions were raised concerning the quality of employment estimates published under the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. At that time, R&P was in the process of increasing the number and types of employers participating in the monthly payroll survey. On April 22, 1990, the *Casper Star-Tribune* reported that ". . . the BLS assessment [was]that the ESC [reorganized within WDOE] had not been making its employment estimates based on an adequate sampling of employers . . .".

Since that time R&P's sample of reporting employers has jumped from under 2,000 businesses to more than 2,700 businesses. With expansion, the CES survey has become an objective tool that employers can use to monitor the progress of their own industry and the economy of the state.

CES is, in every sense, an **employer's program**. As a result of increased employer participation, we are now able to present reliable statistics on eight new industrial series (including "Crude Petroleum/Natural Gas" and "Oil and Gas Field Services" within the broader category of "Oil and Gas Extraction"). Presently, the CES establishment sample has 2,825 reporters with an additional 200 participants expected over the next few months! **New series are marked "+ +" in Table 3.**

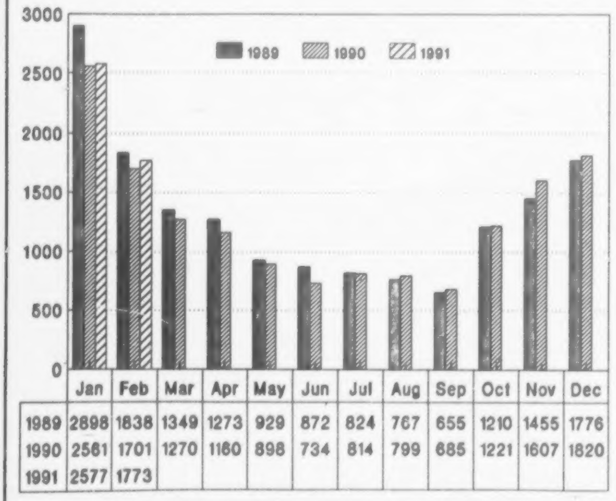
February Initial Claims Down From January; Follow Four-Year Pattern

by Tom Crawford & J.C. Rhodes

Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims for February 1991 stood at 1,773. This is well below the number of Initial Claims for January, as the chart at the bottom left reveals. If this early trend persists during the balance of the year, the state's unemployment rate may well stay below the national, recessionary unemployment rate. As one of many indicators, Initial Claims data show a positive tendency for the state's economy.

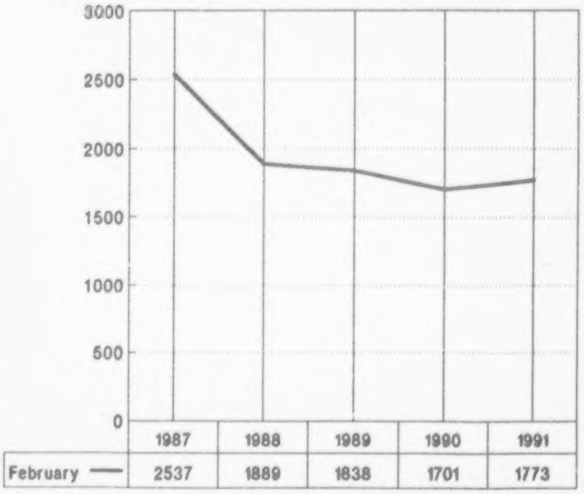
The other chart at the bottom of this page focuses on Initial Claims for February 1987 through 1991. Of these five observations, the mean is 1,948 claims (SE = 150.688, SD = 336.948). A 90 percent interval around the estimated mean includes all of the observations but the 1987 figure (lower limit 1,626.36, upper limit 2,268.84). Two points of this examination are of particular interest. First, claims have dropped by a statistically recognizable amount between 1987, and the period '88-'91 in which a four-year pattern of February claims levels has been established. Second, Wyoming claims for February 1991, are following a pattern established over three preceding years--despite recessionary occurrences in the rest of the country.

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-1/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773										

UI Claims, February, '87 through '91



	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
February —	2537	1889	1838	1701	1773

Job Openings Administrative Data: A New Local Labor Market Indicator?

by the Research & Planning Staff

Current demand for labor may be described as job openings created through turn over, openings created by individuals withdrawing from the labor market (e.g. retirement), openings created by new demand for labor, and current jobs held by workers. Presently, no statistical program uses information from employers to create a profile of total demand for labor. However, a potential answer is now under study--Job Service administrative data on job orders from employers.

Job order administrative data represent a non-random sample and may contain irregularities in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding; however the observations are both locally relevant and timely. Although, at present, we may not readily generalize from administrative data an accurate estimate of the total demand for labor, administrative data become more useful as we develop our understanding of the relationship between administrative data and labor market trends.

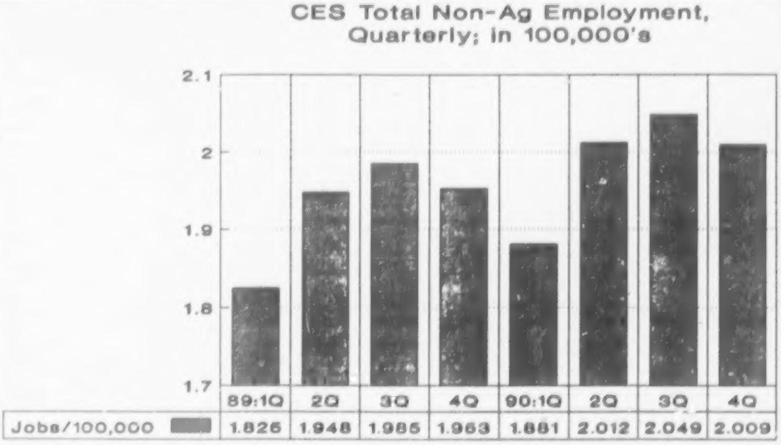
Given that job openings administrative data include demand created due to turnover, withdrawal from the labor market, and additional demand for labor--most components of current demand for labor--we should expect that the growth rate in job openings received would be greater than the net rate of growth in job holding as measured by the Current Employment Statistics program (CES). And, in fact from 1989 through 1990, this has been the case. According to CES, the number of jobs worked in Wyoming grew by 3.1 percent (to 200,933.3). Over the same period, the total number of job openings received by Job Service local offices increased by 12.3 percent (to 42,663).

On a trend basis, then, job openings data have followed a direction consistent with net growth in job holding as measured by CES. Moreover, since job orders reflect additional demand over and above net growth in job holding, it appears that we are interpreting these administrative data correctly. Job openings data are broadly consistent with aggregate total job growth on an annual basis.

Quarterly (in effect seasonally), as is illustrated in the accompanying charts, job openings and CES estimates, interpreted as measures of labor market demand, appear to be closely, but not completely, correlated. Job openings escalate rapidly in the second quarter (April, May and June), remain strong through summer, and drop substantially in the fall and winter. These changes closely parallel seasonal swings in employment.

Close scrutiny of the data indicates, however, that proportional changes in CES are not necessarily associated with equal proportional changes in job openings data. From the first to the second quarter of 1989, total job holding increased by 6.7 percent as measured by the CES; while, over the same period, the number of job openings received increased by 63.5 percent. And, in 1990, job growth increased during the second quarter by slightly more than 6.9 percent over the year, while job openings climbed 76.0 percent, over the same period.

A complete understanding of relationships between Job Service administrative data and job counts produced by CES has not yet developed. From preliminary examinations, it appears that relationships between measures of labor market activity (i.e., CES) and trends in job openings data tend to diverge as more refined levels of temporal, industrial, or geographic detail are drawn into analyses. Identifying the reasons for these divergences will be essential to accurately interpreting and using data from Job Service administrative records.



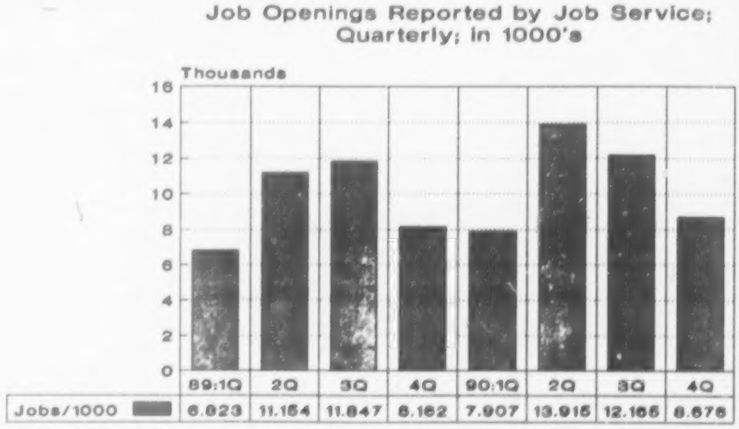


Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	JAN 1991 (p)	DEC 1990 (r)	JAN 1990	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	240,342	245,697	240,013	-2.2	0.1
Unemployed	18,410	15,450	15,353	19.2	19.9
Employed	221,932	230,247	224,660	-3.6	-1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.7%/6.2%	6.3%/5.9%	6.4%/5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.0%/6.2%	5.9%/6.1%	5.9%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$711.18	$729.91	$663.50	-2.6	7.2
Average Weekly Hours	44.2	47.0	44.5	-6.0	-0.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$616.36	$631.12	$586.86	-2.3	5.0
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	45.0	43.6	-2.4	0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$398.03	$425.97	$421.88	-6.6	-5.7
Average Weekly Hours	37.8	40.3	39.8	-6.2	-5.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$443.51	$457.19	$430.36	-3.0	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	40.2	40.7	40.7	-1.2	-1.2
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	25,782	19,817	25,988	30.1	-0.8
Initial Claims	4,055	3,409	3,921	18.9	3.4
Weeks Compensated	18,705	12,262	18,210	52.5	2.7
Benefits Paid	$2,989,709	$1,900,132	$2,858,166	57.3	4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$159.56	$154.83	$156.60	3.1	1.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	175,095	181,383	169,660	-3.5	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	1.9%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	4,731	3,826	4,281	23.7	10.5
Openings Received	2,043	2,431	2,242	-16.0	-8.9
Individuals Placed	1,022	1,141	1,055	-10.4	-3.1
Placement Transactions	1,595	1,962	1,775	-18.7	-10.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	134.6	133.8	127.4	0.6	5.7
Food and Beverage	135.9	133.9	130.0	1.5	4.5
Housing	131.8	130.5	125.9	1.0	4.7
Apparel & Upkeep	123.8	125.3	116.7	-1.2	6.1
Transportation	125.5	127.2	117.2	-1.3	7.1
Medical Care	171.1	169.2	155.9	1.1	9.7
Entertainment	135.5	134.6	129.9	0.7	4.3
Other Goods & Services	166.5	164.5	154.0	1.2	8.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	118.9	118.6	114.9	0.3	3.5

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

	Labor Force			Unemployed Number			Unemployment Rates		
COUNTY	JAN 1991 (p)	DEC 1990 (r)	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990
Albany	17,345	17,748	16,429	770	739	628	4.4	4.2	3.8
Big Horn	5,249	5,250	5,246	450	410	392	8.6	7.8	7.5
Campbell	16,258	16,853	15,872	1,247	1,227	1,009	7.7	7.3	6.4
Carbon	8,143	8,108	7,935	731	563	560	9.0	6.9	7.1
Converse	4,968	5,201	5,071	499	395	469	10.0	7.6	9.2
Crook	2,667	2,711	2,788	124	131	163	4.6	4.8	5.8
Fremont	15,739	15,954	16,445	1,563	1,171	1,545	9.9	7.3	9.4
Goshen	5,911	6,405	6,249	327	376	366	5.5	5.9	5.9
Hot Springs	2,591	2,701	2,753	166	155	120	6.4	5.7	4.4
Johnson	3,326	3,411	3,495	353	264	219	10.6	7.7	6.3
Laramie	37,342	37,809	38,261	2,589	2,436	2,395	6.9	6.4	6.3
Lincoln	5,967	6,100	5,761	695	501	480	11.6	8.2	8.3
Natrona	31,744	32,501	31,606	2,594	2,106	2,158	8.2	6.5	6.8
Niobrara	1,396	1,349	1,435	84	56	71	6.0	4.2	4.9
Park	12,281	12,892	12,699	830	810	798	6.8	6.3	6.3
Platte	4,294	4,341	4,295	347	277	275	8.1	6.4	6.4
Sheridan	12,986	13,383	12,972	1,088	909	800	8.4	6.8	6.2
Sublette	2,532	3,025	2,585	170	127	114	6.7	4.2	4.4
Sweetwater	21,162	21,412	19,869	1,863	1,381	1,257	8.8	6.4	6.3
Teton	11,326	11,133	10,705	446	363	282	3.9	3.3	2.6
Uinta	9,304	9,467	9,526	934	599	689	10.0	6.3	7.2
Washakie	4,506	4,580	4,637	243	198	325	5.4	4.3	7.0
Weston	3,306	3,362	3,380	298	256	239	9.0	7.6	7.1
Statewide	240,342	245,697	240,013	18,410	15,450	15,353	7.7	6.3	6.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							6.2	5.9	5.2
U.S.							7.0	5.9	5.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							6.2	6.1	5.3

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/90, Run Date 2/91.

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

		Employment in Thousands			Percent Change	
		JAN 91(p)	DEC 90(r)	JAN 90	DEC 90 JAN 91	JAN 90 JAN 91
	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT*	193.0	200.2	187.0	-3.6	3.2
	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	36.0	38.3	34.8	-6.0	3.4
	Mining	18.0	18.5	17.7	-2.7	1.7
	Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
	Oil & Gas Extraction	8.9	9.3	8.8	-4.3	1.1
++	Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.8	3.6	-7.9	-2.8
++	Oil & Gas Field Services	5.4	5.5	5.2	-1.8	3.8
	Nonmetallic Minerals	3.7	3.8	3.7	-2.6	0.0
	Construction	8.5	9.9	7.9	-14.1	7.6
	General Building Contractors	1.8	2.0	1.7	-10.0	5.9
	Heavy Construction	2.4	3.3	2.2	-27.3	9.1
	Special Trade Construction	4.3	4.6	4.0	-6.5	7.5
	Manufacturing	9.5	9.9	9.2	-4.0	3.3
	Durable Goods	4.3	4.5	4.1	-4.4	4.9
	Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.4	5.1	-3.7	2.0
	Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	6.3
	Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	157.0	161.9	152.2	-3.0	3.2
	Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.7	14.2	-2.7	0.7
	Transportation	8.5	9.0	8.4	-5.6	1.2
	Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
	Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.6	4.3	-6.5	0.0
	Communications	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
	Telephone Communications	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
	Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
	Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
	Trade	43.2	45.3	41.4	-4.6	4.3
	Wholesale Trade	6.5	6.7	6.4	-3.0	1.6
	Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
	Nondurable Goods	2.9	3.1	2.9	-6.5	0.0
	Retail Trade	36.7	38.6	35.0	-4.9	4.9
	Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0
	General Merchandise Stores	4.3	4.6	3.5	-6.5	22.9
++	Department Stores	2.9	3.1	2.1	-6.5	38.1
	Food Stores	5.3	5.5	5.2	-3.6	1.9
	Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.5	6.8	6.3	-4.4	3.2
++	Gas Stations	3.4	3.7	3.3	-8.1	3.0
	Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.6	1.7	1.5	-5.9	6.7
	Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
	Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	13.5	12.6	-4.4	2.4
	Miscellaneous Retail	4.0	4.2	3.8	-4.8	5.3
	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.0	7.2	7.0	-2.8	0.0
	Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.8	3.9	3.9	-2.6	-2.6
	Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
	Insurance	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
	Services	35.9	36.6	34.6	-1.9	3.8
	Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.0	6.4	5.7	-6.3	5.3
	Personal Services	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
	Business Services	3.8	4.0	3.4	-5.0	11.8
	Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
	Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
	Health Services	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	1.3
++	Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
	Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Social Services	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5
++	Membership Organizations	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
	Engineering & Management	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
	Government	56.6	58.1	55.0	-2.6	2.9
	Total Federal Government	7.3	7.8	7.1	-6.4	2.8
	Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
	Total State Government	13.8	13.9	13.4	-0.7	3.0
	State Education	5.3	5.6	5.2	-5.4	1.9
	Total Local Government	35.5	36.4	34.5	-2.5	2.9
++	Local Hospitals	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0
++	Local Education	20.1	20.7	20.0	-2.9	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				DEC 90	JAN 90
LARAMIE COUNTY	JAN 91(p)	DEC 90(r)	JAN 90	JAN 91	JAN 91
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.5	32.2	30.9	-2.2	1.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.6	2.9	2.6	-10.3	0.0
Mining & Construction	1.2	1.4	1.2	-14.3	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	28.9	29.4	28.4	-1.7	1.8
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.0	7.3	6.8	-4.1	2.9
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.6	6.0	-4.5	5.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0
Services	6.4	6.5	6.3	-1.5	1.6
Total Government	10.4	10.4	10.2	0.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.1	29.4	26.8	-4.4	4.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.4	6.0	5.0	-10.0	8.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.8	1.5	-5.6	13.3
Mining	2.4	2.6	2.3	-7.7	4.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Construction	1.3	1.6	1.2	-18.8	8.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.7	23.4	21.8	-3.0	4.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0
Transportation	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.8	8.2	7.6	-4.9	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.7	6.1	5.6	-6.6	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.7	6.2	-3.0	4.8
Personal & Business Services	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Health Services	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Government	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	8.2
++ Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	8.6
++ Local Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 4 *A Monthly Newsletter Published by Research & Planning, Department of Employment* *April 1991*

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Wyoming's monthly Total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 191,800 in February, 1991--a decrease of 400 jobs (-0.2%) from January and an increase of 4,600 jobs (2.5%) from February, 1990.

Employment in the Goods Producing sector (Mining, Manufacturing, Construction) totaled 35,400 in February, down 700 (-1.9%) from the prior month's total, but an increase of 1,300 jobs (3.8%) over the year. In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction showed a decline of 400 over the month but continued to produce annual gains. Within Goods Producing, Manufacturing firms reported the biggest decline in jobs over the month (-400); however, they produced the biggest annual gain (600) with Durable Goods Manufacturing leading the way. Construction employment remained unchanged in February at 8,300, but reported an increase of 400 jobs (5.1%) over the year.

Employment in the Service Producing sector (Transportation, Trade, Finance, Services, Government) increased to 156,400, in February, 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 300 jobs (0.2%) from January and an increase of 3,300 jobs (2.2%) over the year. Retail Trade industries showed a decline of 600 jobs (-1.6%) over the month; however, within Services, Retail Trade produced the biggest annual gain (1,200) with General Merchandise Stores producing 50 percent of the 1,200. Other yearly gains were reported in categories: Services (1,000), Government (800), and Transportation & Public Utilities (100).

Labor Force . . .

by Tom Gallagher

February unemployment in Wyoming, at 6.7 percent, fell a full percentage point from January's 7.7 percent. Unemployment during February of 1991 was very close to the February, 1990, estimate of unemployment when the rate stood at 6.4 percent. Seasonally adjusted, at 5.4 percent, Wyoming's unemployment rate once again fell below the national seasonally adjusted rate of 6.5 percent. All but two counties, Washakie and Platte, registered a decrease in unemployment from January to February. Teton, Albany and Crook counties once again had the lowest unemployment rates of 3.4, 3.6, and 4.5 percent, respectively. Similarly, compared to January, Lincoln, Uinta, and Fremont counties had the highest unemployment rates in Wyoming with 10.2, 9.5, and 8.7 percent, respectively.

Holes in the "Blanket" National Recession

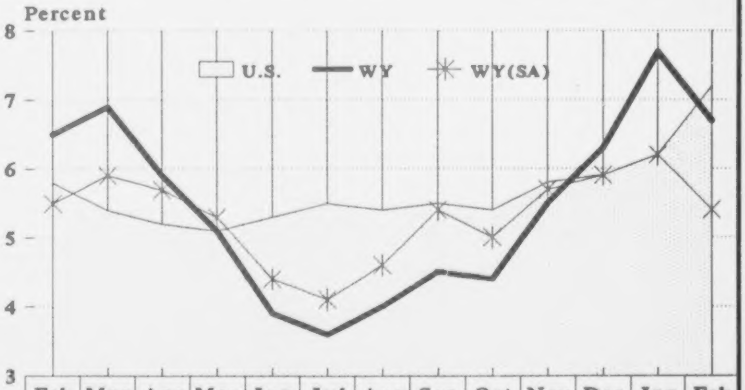
by Tom Crawford

As national media continue to paint a picture of a nation in substantial economic contraction, latest regional unemployment claims data refute the idea of a "blanket" recession. The broad picture is more like swiss cheese, resembling the recessions seen in the 1980's when economic contraction or expansion happened more on a regional scale than nationally.

Two figures used as leading economic indicators--New UI Claims and Continued Weeks Claimed (both charted Page 2)--show how the regional economy differs substantially from the national. As illustrated by the top chart, States in our geographic region: Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Utah, show average New Claims increases of 11.76 percent compared to one year

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 2/90-2/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
WY(SA)	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.4
WY	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4	5.5	6.3	7.7	6.7
U.S.	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.2	7.2

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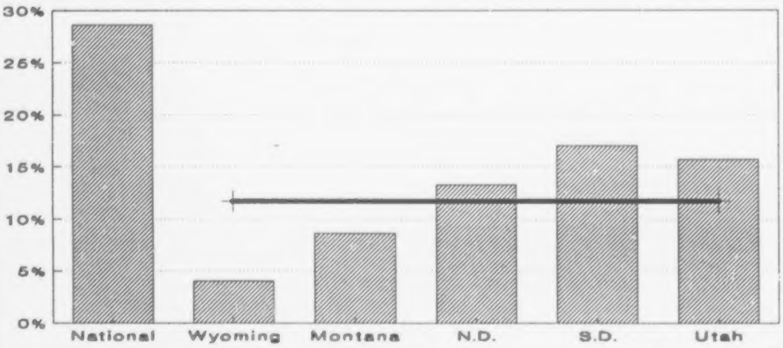
ago; while, nationally, New Claims are up 28.59 percent. The change in New Claims for the region represents a substantial increase, but it must be remembered that Initial Claims are driven, in part, by total employment which also increased over the same period.

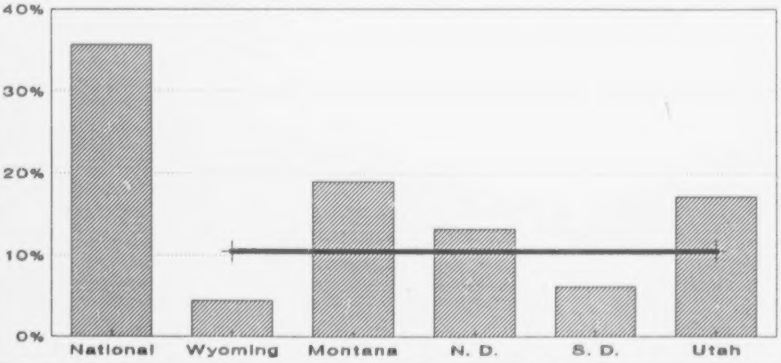
The second chart (below) illustrates changes in Continued Weeks Claimed in Unemployment Insurance. Continued Weeks Claimed are weeks for which payment is requested through intra-state claims. The average gain for the period in our region was 10.52 percent while for the nation it was 35.64%. Again, national increases far outpaced regional.

As a final caveat: Although, presently, our region may seem isolated from a "blanket" national recession, any instant contraction in national consumption of our special regional products (e.g., minerals) may lead to production cutbacks in future periods. So, although Wyoming and the region are not presently following the national trend, repercussions from national economic events may be just around the corner.

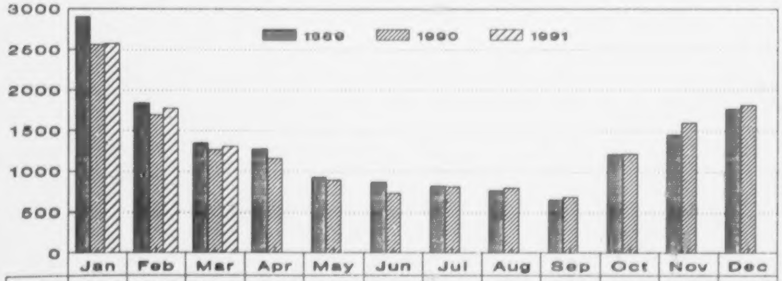
New Claims; Percent Change 2/90 to 2/91



Continued Weeks; % Change 2/90 to 2/91



New UI Claims, Statewide; 3/89-3/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1456	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310									

"Real" Wage and Salary Earnings Up

by Nancy Boyle

Third Quarter 1990 UI Covered wages were cleared for public release this month. Third Quarter, 1990, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payrolls in Wyoming reached $956,816,118. Total wages increased by $62,191,805 (7.0%) over those of Third Quarter, 1989 (table, facing page). Once the effect of inflation is removed ("deflated", via CPI-U), total payrolls increased in "real" dollar terms by 1.4 percent. There were additional "real" dollars available for consumer purchases, retirement of debt, and growth of workers' salaries.

Third Quarter, 1990, average weekly wage was $372 as compared to $359 in the Third Quarter, 1989--a 3.6 percent increase. Deflated, the average weekly wage per job decreased by 1.7 percent from the same time period a year ago. The decrease could have been caused by any combination of the following factors: higher rates of job turnover, some pay scales failing to keep pace with inflation, or more dual job holding (part-time). The available data does not permit us to determine which factor, or combination of factors, was most significant.

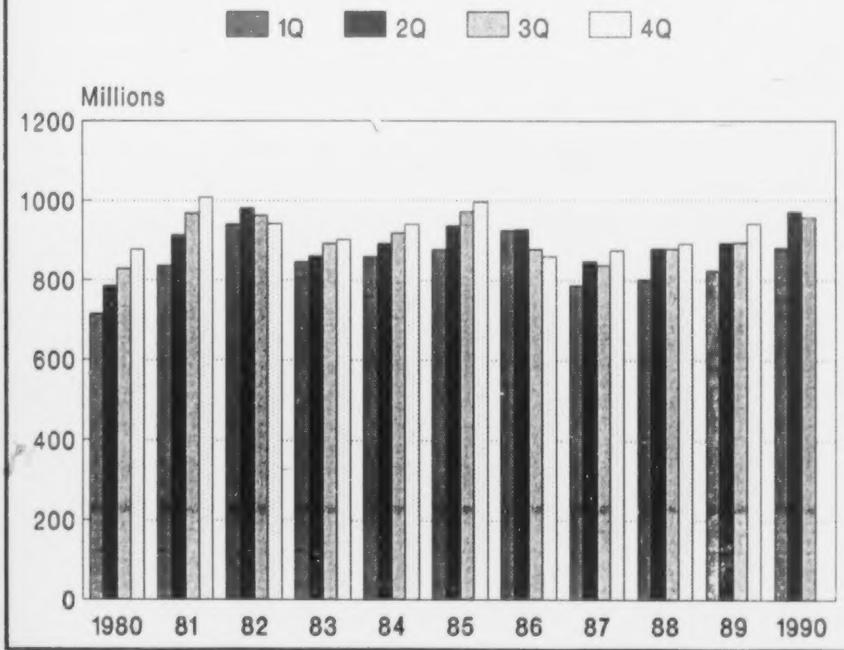
Covered jobs worked increased by 6,160 jobs (3.2%) compared to third quarter last year. As shown in the accompanying table, the counties with the greatest over-the-year percentage change were Teton (9.9%), Big Horn (9.8%), and Albany (6.1%). Counties with job losses (over-the-year percentage changes) were Johnson (-2.9%), Fremont (-1.3%), Sublette (-1.0%), Goshen (-0.4%), and Converse (-0.2%). Numerically, the greatest over-the-year employment increases were in the counties of Natrona (1,302), Teton (1,184), and Sweetwater (797).

The Third Quarter of 1990, covers the period of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the beginning of both Desert Shield, and the national recession. Covered earnings and employment data for this time period, however, indicate that Wyoming, as other states in the region, was not a participant in the beginning of the national recession.

UI Covered Jobs Worked, Total Payrolls, and Average Weekly Wages, by County; 90:3Q

	EMPLOYMENT		*PRCT*	*TOTAL PAYROLLS*		*PRCT*	*AVG WKLY WAGE*		*PRCT*
	90:3Q	*89:3Q*	*GHNG*	*90:3Q*	*89:3Q*	*CHNG*	*90:3Q*	*89:3Q*	*CHNG*
TOTAL, INCLUDING FED. WORKERS	*197,733*	*191,573*	*3.2%*	*$956,816,118*	*$894,624,313*	*7.0%*	*$372*	*$359*	*3.6%*
ALBANY	12,380	11,673	6.1%	$53,187,166	$49,801,622	6.8%	$330	$328	0.6%
BIG HORN	3,200	2,915	9.8%	13,441,080	12,197,922	10.2%	323	322	0.3%
CAMPBELL	14,390	13,991	2.9%	89,535,942	84,930,663	5.4%	479	467	2.6%
CARBON	7,115	6,792	4.8%	33,845,493	29,240,213	15.7%	366	331	10.6%
CONVERSE	3,753	3,759	-0.2%	18,838,410	18,222,014	3.4%	386	373	3.5%
CROOK	1,670	1,588	5.2%	6,881,564	6,308,353	9.1%	317	306	3.6%
FREMONT	11,816	11,972	-1.3%	49,388,746	46,669,318	5.8%	322	300	7.3%
GOSHEN	3,522	3,536	-0.4%	13,789,441	12,832,028	7.5%	301	279	7.9%
HOT SPRINGS	1,906	1,886	1.1%	7,690,582	7,456,643	3.1%	310	304	2.0%
JOHNSON	2,316	2,385	-2.9%	8,579,834	8,473,709	1.3%	285	273	4.4%
LARAMIE	30,673	30,473	0.7%	149,447,878	143,973,027	3.8%	375	363	3.3%
LINCOLN	4,338	4,334	0.1%	21,826,050	21,062,965	3.6%	387	374	3.5%
NATRONA	28,034	26,732	4.9%	140,286,626	128,818,869	8.9%	385	371	3.8%
NIOBRARA	745	734	1.5%	2,466,292	2,735,453	-9.8%	255	287	-11.1%
PARK	11,081	10,897	1.7%	44,940,629	44,094,240	1.9%	312	311	0.3%
PLATTE	2,742	2,694	1.8%	12,646,355	12,228,285	3.4%	355	349	1.7%
SHERIDAN	9,055	8,717	3.9%	36,440,213	33,454,458	8.9%	310	295	5.1%
SUBLETTE	1,874	1,893	-1.0%	8,302,175	8,805,851	-5.7%	341	358	-4.7%
SWEETWATER	18,447	17,650	4.5%	119,301,539	109,454,674	9.0%	497	477	4.2%
TETON	13,200	12,016	9.9%	49,176,033	41,908,457	17.3%	287	268	7.1%
UINTA	7,575	7,335	3.3%	35,707,630	34,141,744	4.6%	363	358	1.4%
WASHAKIE	3,155	3,097	1.9%	15,144,101	14,094,827	7.4%	369	350	5.4%
WESTON	2,210	2,117	4.4%	9,333,838	9,035,888	3.3%	325	328	-0.9%
NONCLASSIFIED	2,536	2,385	6.3%	16,618,501	14,683,090	13.2%	504	474	6.3%

Wyoming UI Covered Total Payrolls; 80:1Q - 90:3Q



Product Announcements

Report of Applicants, Openings & Job Orders by Wage Rate, in Wyoming; Fall-Winter 1990---**At the printer-- released near the end of April from R&P.**

Building Trades Index; 1990-1991--**Available now from WOCC**

Directory of Wyoming Licensed Occupations, 1991--**At the printer--released near the end of April from WOCC**

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	FEB 1991 (p)	JAN 1991 (r)	FEB 1990	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*241,557*	*240,145*	*242,208*	*0.6*	*-0.3*
Unemployed	16,128	18,405	15,417	-12.4	4.6
Employed	225,429	221,740	226,791	1.7	-0.6
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.7%/5.4%	7.7%/6.2%	6.4%/5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.2%/6.5%	7.0%/6.2%	5.8%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$749.98	$760.00	$635.21	-1.3	18.1
Average Weekly Hours	47.8	47.5	43.3	0.6	10.4
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$629.75	$627.73	$582.82	0.3	8.1
Average Weekly Hours	44.6	44.3	43.3	0.7	3.0
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$407.51	$400.43	$433.60	1.8	-6.0
Average Weekly Hours	38.7	38.1	40.0	1.6	-3.2
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$439.39	$444.61	$431.47	-1.2	1.8
Average Weekly Hours	39.8	40.2	40.4	-1.0	-1.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	24,935	25,782	23,008	-3.3	8.4
Initial Claims	3,064	4,055	2,885	-24.4	6.2
Weeks Compensated	18,486	18,705	18,052	-1.2	2.4
Benefits Paid	$2,922,794	$2,989,709	$2,818,371	-2.2	3.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$157.87	$159.56	$155.77	-1.1	1.3
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	174,996	175,095	169,537	-0.1	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	3,632	4,731	3,563	-23.2	1.9
Openings Received	1,866	2,043	1,904	-8.7	-2.0
Individuals Placed	949	1,022	936	-7.1	1.4
Placement Transactions	1,421	1,595	1,605	-10.9	-11.5
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	134.8	134.6	128.0	0.1	5.3
Food and Beverage	136.0	135.9	130.9	0.1	3.9
Housing	132.4	131.8	126.1	0.5	5.0
Apparel & Upkeep	126.2	123.8	120.4	1.9	4.8
Transportation	123.7	125.5	117.1	-1.4	5.6
Medical Care	172.5	171.1	157.5	0.8	9.5
Entertainment	136.2	135.5	130.4	0.5	4.4
Other Goods & Services	167.4	166.5	154.7	0.5	8.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	117.2	118.9	114.4	-1.4	2.4

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

	Labor Force			*Unemployed Number*			*Unemployment Rates*		
COUNTY	*FEB 1991 (p)*	*JAN 1991 (r)*	*FEB 1990*	*FEB 1991*	*JAN 1991*	*FEB 1990*	*FEB 1991*	*JAN 1991*	*FEB 1990*
Albany	17,845	17,326	17,073	643	767	706	3.6	4.4	4.1
Big Horn	5,074	5,241	5,141	367	448	469	7.2	8.5	9.1
Campbell	16,378	16,239	16,119	1,190	1,241	1,143	7.3	7.6	7.1
Carbon	8,119	8,144	7,980	599	738	535	7.4	9.1	6.7
Converse	4,928	4,961	5,074	384	496	435	7.8	10.0	8.6
Crook	2,686	2,664	2,750	121	123	156	4.5	4.6	5.7
Fremont	15,845	15,721	16,595	1,382	1,555	1,498	8.7	9.9	9.0
Goshen	5,834	5,917	6,096	361	336	447	6.2	5.7	7.3
Hot Springs	2,614	2,589	2,782	144	165	121	5.5	6.4	4.3
Johnson	3,162	3,322	3,449	223	351	261	7.1	10.6	7.6
Laramie	37,197	37,332	38,315	2,048	2,594	2,148	5.5	6.9	5.6
Lincoln	6,039	5,966	5,849	618	698	485	10.2	11.7	8.3
Natrona	32,288	31,685	32,292	2,442	2,587	2,194	7.6	8.2	6.8
Niobrara	1,391	1,394	1,422	81	83	99	5.8	6.0	7.0
Park	12,366	12,269	12,817	706	826	803	5.7	6.7	6.3
Platte	4,291	4,294	4,304	276	351	279	6.4	8.2	6.5
Sheridan	13,040	12,983	13,102	973	1,094	849	7.5	8.4	6.5
Sublette	2,528	2,530	2,640	123	169	162	4.9	6.7	6.1
Sweetwater	21,327	21,139	20,175	1,589	1,856	1,178	7.5	8.8	5.8
Teton	11,571	11,321	10,908	395	448	221	3.4	4.0	2.0
Uinta	9,265	9,300	9,522	877	936	730	9.5	10.1	7.7
Washakie	4,458	4,502	4,437	315	242	288	7.1	5.4	6.5
Weston	3,310	3,306	3,367	271	301	211	8.2	9.1	6.3
Statewide	*241,557*	*240,145*	*242,208*	*16,128*	*18,405*	*15,417*	*6.7*	*7.7*	*6.4*
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							*5.4*	*6.2*	*5.1*
U.S.							*7.2*	*7.0*	*5.8*
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							*6.5*	*6.2*	*5.3*

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/90, Run Date 2/91.

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
	FEB 91(p)	*JAN 91(r)*	*FEB 90*	*JAN 91 FEB 91*	*FEB 90 FEB 91*
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*191.8*	*192.2*	*187.2*	*-0.2*	*2.5*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*35.4*	*36.1*	*34.1*	*-1.9*	*3.8*
Mining	*17.7*	*18.0*	*17.4*	*-1.7*	*1.7*
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	*8.5*	*8.9*	*8.4*	*-4.5*	*1.2*
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.6	3.5	-2.8	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.0	5.3	4.9	-5.7	2.0
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	*8.3*	*8.3*	*7.9*	*0.0*	*5.1*
General Building Contractors	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	6.3
Heavy Construction	2.5	2.3	2.4	8.7	4.2
Special Trade Construction	4.1	4.2	3.9	-2.4	5.1
Manufacturing	*9.4*	*9.8*	*8.8*	*-4.1*	*6.8*
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.1	0.0	9.8
Nondurable Goods	*4.9*	*5.3*	*4.7*	*-7.5*	*4.3*
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*156.4*	*156.1*	*153.1*	*0.2*	*2.2*
Transportation & Public Utilities	*14.3*	*14.3*	*14.2*	*0.0*	*0.7*
Transportation	8.5	8.5	8.4	0.0	1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Communications	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*0.0*	*4.5*
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	*42.6*	*43.1*	*41.2*	*-1.2*	*3.4*
Wholesale Trade	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.5*	*1.5*	*3.1*
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
Retail Trade	*35.9*	*36.5*	*34.7*	*-1.6*	*3.5*
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	*4.0*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*-7.0*	*17.6*
Department Stores	2.6	2.9	2.1	-10.3	23.8
Food Stores	5.2	5.3	5.2	-1.9	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.2*	*-1.6*	*1.6*
Gas Stations	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	13.0	12.6	-0.8	2.4
Miscellaneous Retail	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	*35.9*	*35.7*	*34.9*	*0.6*	*2.9*
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.1	6.0	5.9	1.7	3.4
Personal Services	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.3	0.0
Business Services	3.7	3.7	3.3	0.0	12.1
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.7	2.5	2.6	8.0	3.8
Health Services	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.5*	*-1.3*	*1.3*
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Government	*56.6*	*56.0*	*55.8*	*1.1*	*1.4*
Total Federal Government	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.0*	*-1.4*	*1.4*
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Total State Government	*13.9*	*13.6*	*13.6*	*2.2*	*2.2*
State Education	5.5	5.3	5.3	3.8	3.8
Total Local Government	*35.6*	*35.2*	*35.2*	*1.1*	*1.1*
Local Hospitals	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Local Education	20.7	20.1	20.6	3.0	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				JAN 91	*FEB 90*
LARAMIE COUNTY	*FEB 91(p)*	*JAN 91(r)*	*FEB 90*	*FEB 91*	*FEB 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*31.1*	*31.3*	*30.7*	*-0.6*	*1.3*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*0.0*	*4.0*
Mining & Construction	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*28.5*	*28.8*	*28.2*	*-1.0*	*1.1*
Transportation and Public Util.	3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	0.0
Trade	6.9	7.0	6.7	-1.4	3.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.2	5.9	-1.6	3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services	6.3	6.4	6.2	-1.6	1.6
Total Government	10.3	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4
*NATRONA COUNTY**					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*28.2*	*28.2*	*27.0*	*0.0*	*4.4*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.0*	*0.0*	*14.0*
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	13.3
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	25.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*22.5*	*22.5*	*22.0*	*0.0*	*2.3*
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.7	7.8	7.5	-1.3	2.7
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	-0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.6	5.7	5.5	-1.8	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.4	6.3	1.6	3.2
Personal & Business Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Government	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Local Government	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.7
Local Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by Research and Planning, Wyoming Department of Employment.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28, No. 5 A Monthly Newsletter Published by Division of Research & Planning, Department of Employment May 1991

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Wyoming's monthly Total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 193,900 in March, 1991--an increase of 2,200 jobs (1.1%) from February and an annual increase of 3,700 jobs (1.9%) from March, 1990 with gains reported in all major industry groups.

Employment in the Service-Producing sector increased to 157,700 in March, 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 1,300 jobs (0.8%) from February and an increase of 2,800 jobs (1.8%) over the year. Retail Trade showed a gain of 300 jobs (0.8%) over the month and continued to produce the biggest annual gains (1,300) in the Service-Producing sector with General Merchandise Stores leading the way. Firms within the Service industry reported an increase of 500 jobs (1.4%) from February and an increase of 800 jobs (2.3%) over the year. Hotels & Other Lodging Places and Business Services are the only two industries within the Services sector which have consistently recorded over the year employment gains for the past 27 months. See the detailed breakout on page three for annual averages 1987 through 1990.

Employment in the Goods-Producing sector totaled 36,200 in March of 1991, up 900 jobs (2.5%) from the prior month's total as well as a year ago. In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction showed a decline of 400 over the month but still had 200 more jobs than last year. Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in March at 9,300 but reported an increase of 300 jobs (3.3%) over the year. Construction employment rose by 1,100 jobs (13.3%) over the month, the largest growth recorded by any of the major sectors. Job gains within Construction were unevenly distributed, as strong growth in the Heavy Construction (+600) and Special Trade (+400) contrasted with modest gains in General Building Contractors (+100).

Labor Force . . .

by Gordon Wolford

While Wyoming unemployment dropped for the second consecutive month in March, to 5.2 percent seasonally adjusted, the national recession has the U.S. going the opposite direction in 1991. Nationwide, unemployment stood at 6.8 percent, up from 6.2 and 6.5 percent in January and February. In fact, First Quarter 1991 average unemployment for Wyoming, at 5.6 percent, was substantially less than the 6.5 percent quarterly unemployment rate for the nation.

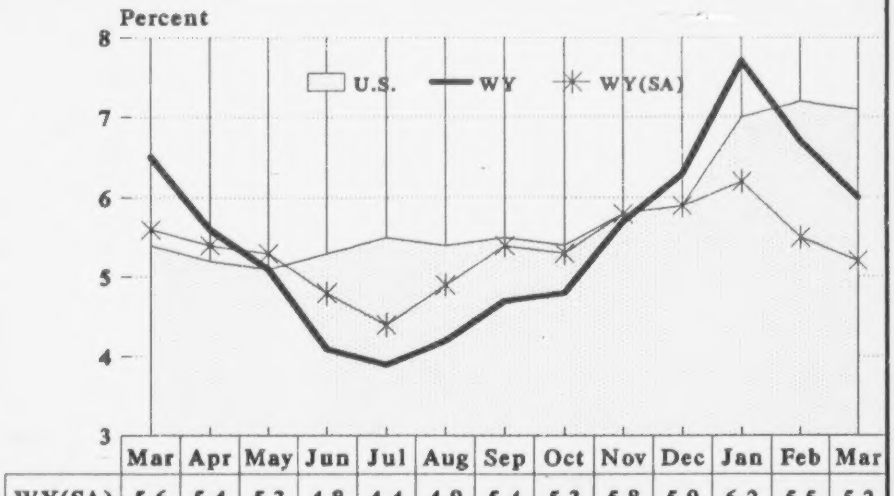
In Wyoming in March, almost two-thirds of the counties (15) registered lower unemployment than a year ago. The March, 1990 Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted rate was 5.6 percent compared to 5.3 percent (SA) for the nation. In the state, Teton County continued with the lowest unemployment for March (2.9%), followed by Albany (3.3%). Lincoln County had the highest jobless rate at 9.7 percent.

March was the first month this year that no county posted double-digit unemployment. Natrona County continued with the highest number of unemployed in March (2,103) with a rate of 6.5 percent. This compared to the Laramie County rate of 5.0 percent. County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and compare to the statewide unadjusted rate of 6.0 percent.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 3/90-3/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
WY(SA)	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2
WY	6.5	5.6	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6
U.S.	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1

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UI Benefit Exhaustees Up Over the Month

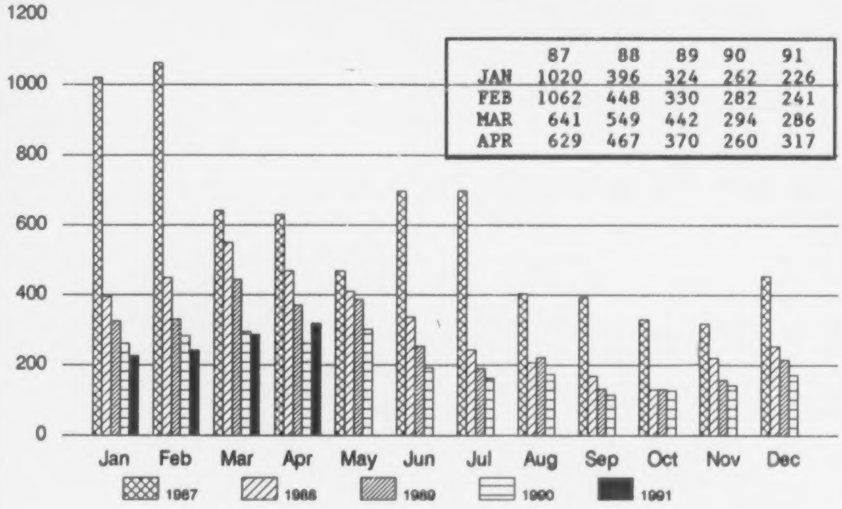
by Tom Crawford and J.C. Rhodes Jr.

An exhaustee is a claimant who has received all of the regular program payments which are available to them in their established benefit year from the State Trust Fund for Unemployment Insurance (UI), Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-service Members (UCX). A claimant who still has benefits available, but whose benefit year has expired, has not received a "final payment," therefore is not counted as an exhaustee.

The graph immediately below shows that, in April, the number of exhaustees has risen to 317 from 286 in the previous month. The change is an 11 percent jump from March and 22 percent increase from April 1990. However, as the chart suggests, patterns over 1990 and 1991 are consistent in both rate and timing (mean count Jan-Apr '90 = 274.5, '91 = 267.5; Differ t = .0311 p = .776: mean rate '90 = .001, '91 = .120; Differ t = -1.739 p = .224).

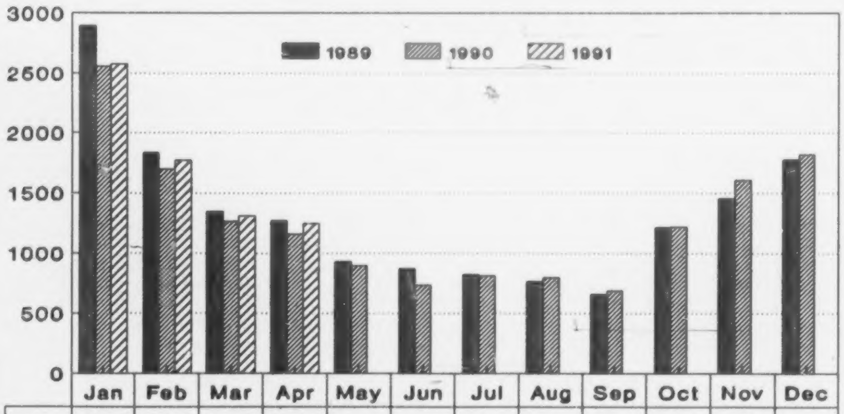
Some of the April, 1991, increase in Exhaustees may be due to regularly laid-off workers who were unable, for various reasons, to return to jobs. For example, during April, inclement weather held back operations in areas such as construction and other similar occupations.

UI Exhaustees, 1/87 through 4/91



	87	88	89	90	91
JAN	1020	396	324	262	226
FEB	1062	448	330	282	241
MAR	641	549	442	294	286
APR	629	467	370	260	317

New UI Claims, Statewide; 3/89-3/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1261								

CES--Goood Data!

by J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Current Establishment Survey (CES) cells (some illustrated, opposite) are single or grouped Standard Industry Classifications (SIC's) used in estimating current job holding in specific industries. CES, monthly, provides estimates which are, at the end of each quarter, benchmarked to Unemployment Insurance (UI) employer report data.

We (and you) need CES estimates because they predate UI data availability by about six months. Further, R&P experience is that CES very consistently falls within 1 percent of employment eventually reported to UI. CES yields sound series to watch over time for changes in industry employment.

From the table, we can see that average growth in the Service-producing Sector for the last four years has been 3.39 percent (SEM = .0231). This falls within a 90 percent interval around the grand mean yearly rate of change for all Wyoming employment over the same period: .0286 percent (SEM = .0204, int. = 1.578 to 3.996%). Upcoming R&P occupational projections will rely heavily on two R&P programs: CES and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) which estimates occupational staffing patterns by industry.

Employ Minors?

by Dave Crowlie

With summer vacation around the corner, many youths will soon seek summer jobs. Fourteen and fifteen-year-old children are required to have a work permit **before** they begin working. They are restricted from working in hazardous occupations and from excessive hours. Work permits are obtained by contacting local work permit issuing officers located in high schools, school district offices, or local Job Service Offices.

In 1990, 1,899 work permits were issued, statewide. Of these, 44 percent were issued in the months of May and June. To lawfully employ a fourteen or fifteen-year-old child, or to obtain more information on child labor laws, contact a local issuing officer or the Labor Standards Division in Cheyenne (777-7261) or Casper (234-8560).

Current Establishment Survey Notes

by Gregg Detweiler and J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Recently, we received a request from one of our new subscribers for detailed labor market data on Wyoming Service-producing industries. Ask and ye shall receive! The table below contains state-wide, annual average observations of full and part-time jobs worked (not people employed) for 1987, through 1990. Observations for 1990, are preliminary (benchmarking may bring +- 1% updates), while earlier figures have been benchmarked to employers' Unemployment Insurance (UI) reports.

Two series (marked "C" in the table) show unusual jobs-worked numbers: Railroads, across 1988-1989, and Nondepository Institutions, across 1987-1988. Railroads are reported to R&P as estimates by Bureau of Labor Statistics and are not reflective of survey methods used to collect observations in other estimating cells. Railroad UI is not handled by Wyoming Department of Employment. The unusual observation for Nondepository Institutions (across 1987-1988) is a product of periodic R&P establishment "recoding"--that is, updating firms' Standard Industry Classifications to reflect their true, current activities. Neither of these "outliers" are included in the grand mean of industry growth rates--3.39 percent (SEM = .031).

Current Establishment Survey (CES) Annual Averages

Private, Service-producing Sector; 1987 through 1990

	INDUSTRY	1987	Change	1988	Change	1989	Change	1990 (P)	Avg. Growth
C	Railroad Transportation	1,949	-1.0	1,930	42.5	2,751	-1.0	2,724	C 13.5
	Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	4,059	8.6	4,408	-0.1	4,404	0.7	4,436	3.1
N	Other Transportation	1,346	9.7	1,476	-3.6	1,423	6.8	1,520	4.3
	Telephone Communications	1,272	-1.3	1,256	-1.4	1,239	0.7	1,248	-0.6
N	Other Communications	985	-8.3	903	-0.1	902	5.1	948	-1.1
	Electric Services	2,413	-2.7	2,349	-3.0	2,279	1.2	2,306	-1.5
N	Other Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	1,478	-10.8	1,318	-1.4	1,299	-1.5	1,280	-4.6
	Wholesale - Durable Goods	3,602	3.1	3,713	-0.1	3,711	-3.0	3,601	0.0
	Wholesale - Nondurable Goods	3,457	-1.4	3,409	-3.9	3,276	-4.6	3,125	-3.3
	Building Materials, Hardware, & Garden Supply	1,280	-1.5	1,261	2.0	1,286	-2.7	1,251	-0.7
	Department Stores	2,361	-19.6	1,898	1.6	1,929	30.1	2,510	4.0
N	Other General Merchandise Stores	1,199	64.8	1,976	-15.2	1,675	-3.3	1,619	15.4
	Food Stores	5,029	4.0	5,229	3.2	5,397	-0.1	5,392	2.4
	Motor Vehicle Dealers (New & Used)	1,950	1.8	1,986	-0.1	1,984	-1.7	1,951	0.0
	Gasoline Service Stations	2,894	-6.7	2,701	21.2	3,274	10.3	3,612	8.3
N	Other Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	1,051	3.7	1,090	3.3	1,126	2.2	1,151	3.1
	Apparel & Accessory Stores	1,372	0.0	1,372	3.1	1,415	5.1	1,487	2.7
	Home Furniture, Furnishing, Equipment Stores	868	3.6	899	7.0	962	5.8	1,018	5.5
	Eating & Drinking Places	13,091	2.8	13,458	1.2	13,619	2.4	13,947	2.1
	Miscellaneous Retail	3,820	0.5	3,838	4.3	4,004	1.1	4,047	2.0
	Depository Institutions	2,973	21.2	3,603	1.3	3,649	-4.9	3,472	5.9
C	Nondepository Instns & Secur & Commod Brkrs	1,345	-61.6	516	-7.6	477	0.6	480	C -22.9
	Insurance	1,483	4.2	1,545	2.3	1,581	-1.9	1,551	1.5
N	Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,725	2.4	1,767	-6.5	1,652	3.2	1,705	-0.3
	Hotels & Lodging Places	6,469	3.4	6,691	10.0	7,363	8.0	7,949	7.1
	Personal Services	1,749	-11.4	1,549	7.7	1,668	-1.3	1,647	-1.7
	Business Services	3,859	-21.7	3,021	11.5	3,368	16.2	3,913	2.0
	Automotive & Miscellaneous Repair Services	1,700	24.6	2,118	13.2	2,398	4.7	2,510	14.2
	Motion Picture, Amusement, & Recreation Serv	1,735	32.0	2,291	9.2	2,501	4.6	2,615	15.3
	Offices & Clinics Of Doctors Of Medicine	1,534	6.5	1,633	3.1	1,684	0.4	1,690	3.3
	Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	1,640	-1.8	1,610	13.3	1,824	3.9	1,896	5.1
	Private Hospitals	2,203	-11.4	1,952	3.6	2,023	1.4	2,051	-2.1
N	Other Health Services	1,805	1.8	1,837	6.9	1,963	2.5	2,012	3.7
	Legal Services	984	0.4	988	1.1	999	4.1	1,040	1.9
	Private Social Services	2,777	3.9	2,885	5.6	3,048	4.5	3,184	4.7
	Membership Organizations	3,200	4.3	3,336	3.7	3,459	1.0	3,492	3.0
	Engineering, Accounting, Research, & Mngmnt	1,851	13.5	2,101	5.5	2,217	-0.7	2,201	6.1
N	Other Services	1,582	21.2	1,917	5.6	2,025	7.7	2,181	11.5
	Totals and Changes in Totals	96,090	1.8 Change	97,830	4.1 Change	101,854	2.9 Change	104,762	2.9 Avg.Change

Grand Mean Growth Rate Across All Cells = 3.39
(Average of Avg. Growth observations across cells)

Avg. Growth within each cell is (Change1 + Change2 + Change3)/3
Un-noted cells are published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
"N" Not certified for publication by Bureau of Labor Statistics
(p) Subject to revision
"C" Special attention to comments in narrative. NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND MEAN

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	MAR 1991 (p)	*FEB 1991 (r)*	*MAR 1990*	Percent Change *Month*	Percent Change *Year*
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*241,769*	*241,540*	*243,670*	*0.1*	*-0.8*
Unemployed	14,627	16,128	15,808	-9.3	-7.5
Employed	227,142	225,412	227,862	0.8	-0.3
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.0%/5.2%	6.7%/5.5%	6.5%/5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.1%/6.8%	7.2%/6.5%	5.4%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$736.17	$746.64	$647.24	-1.4	13.7
Average Weekly Hours	47.1	47.8	44.0	-1.5	7.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$621.78	$624.26	$583.51	-0.4	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	44.0	44.4	43.0	-0.9	2.3
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$411.03	$404.42	$436.91	1.6	-5.9
Average Weekly Hours	38.2	38.7	39.9	-1.3	-4.3
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$444.31	$440.10	$437.53	1.0	1.5
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	39.9	40.7	0.5	-1.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	23,751	24,935	23,008	-4.7	3.2
Initial Claims	2,626	3,064	2,885	-14.3	-9.0
Weeks Compensated	18,516	18,486	18,052	0.2	2.6
Benefits Paid	$2,910,127	$2,922,794	$2,818,371	-0.4	3.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.83	$157.87	$155.77	-0.7	0.7
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	177,592	174,996	172,069	1.5	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	3,666	3,632	3,586	0.9	2.2
Openings Received	2,598	1,866	3,703	39.2	-29.8
Individuals Placed	1,134	949	1,480	19.5	-23.4
Placement Transactions	1,752	1,421	2,189	23.3	-20.0
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	135.0	134.8	128.7	0.1	4.9
Food and Beverage	136.3	136.0	131.2	0.2	3.9
Housing	132.6	132.4	126.8	0.2	4.6
Apparel & Upkeep	128.8	126.2	125.4	2.1	2.7
Transportation	122.3	123.7	116.8	-1.1	4.7
Medical Care	173.7	172.5	158.7	0.7	9.5
Entertainment	136.7	136.2	130.9	0.4	4.4
Other Goods & Services	167.9	167.4	155.2	0.3	8.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.1	117.2	114.2	-0.9	1.7

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

COUNTY	*Labor Force* MAR 1991 (p)	FEB 1991 (r)	MAR 1990	*Unemployed Number* MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	*Unemployment Rates* MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990
Albany	17,639	17,841	16,857	584	642	675	3.3	3.6	4.0
Big Horn	5,206	5,071	5,243	345	365	440	6.6	7.2	8.4
Campbell	16,422	16,375	16,166	1,161	1,187	1,147	7.1	7.2	7.1
Carbon	7,950	8,121	7,928	529	604	588	6.7	7.4	7.4
Converse	4,914	4,930	5,090	321	386	417	6.5	7.8	8.2
Crook	2,774	2,685	2,803	134	120	154	4.8	4.5	5.5
Fremont	15,887	15,838	16,690	1,234	1,376	1,440	7.8	8.7	8.6
Goshen	5,961	5,839	6,192	395	367	474	6.6	6.3	7.7
Hot Springs	2,671	2,614	2,816	121	143	95	4.5	5.5	3.4
Johnson	3,245	3,161	3,513	222	222	257	6.8	7.0	7.3
Laramie	36,857	37,220	38,237	1,852	2,068	2,360	5.0	5.6	6.2
Lincoln	6,021	6,037	5,912	582	616	537	9.7	10.2	9.1
Natrona	32,432	32,283	32,633	2,103	2,437	2,109	6.5	7.5	6.5
Niobrara	1,454	1,390	1,505	72	80	113	5.0	5.8	7.5
Park	12,363	12,361	12,812	628	703	776	5.1	5.7	6.1
Platte	4,431	4,288	4,444	268	275	286	6.0	6.4	6.4
Sheridan	13,143	13,036	13,289	874	971	861	6.6	7.4	6.5
Sublette	2,627	2,527	2,734	127	122	172	4.8	4.8	6.3
Sweetwater	21,241	21,322	20,309	1,462	1,587	1,307	6.9	7.4	6.4
Teton	11,414	11,574	10,848	331	398	267	2.9	3.4	2.5
Uinta	9,340	9,259	9,746	794	874	794	8.5	9.4	8.1
Washakie	4,451	4,456	4,467	242	313	282	5.4	7.0	6.3
Weston	3,324	3,309	3,436	244	270	257	7.3	8.2	7.5
Statewide	*241,769*	*241,540*	*243,670*	*14,627*	*16,128*	*15,808*	*6.0*	*6.7*	*6.5*
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							*5.2*	*5.5*	*5.6*
U.S.							*7.1*	*7.2*	*5.4*
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							*6.8*	*6.5*	*5.3*

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/90, Run Date 2/91.

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
	MAR 91(p)	*FEB 91(r)*	*MAR 90*	*FEB 91 MAR 91*	*MAR 90 MAR 91*
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	193.9	191.7	190.2	1.1	1.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	36.2	35.3	35.3	2.5	2.5
Mining	17.5	17.7	17.2	-1.1	1.7
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.3	8.5	8.1	-2.4	2.5
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	4.9	5.0	4.7	-2.0	4.3
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7
Construction	9.4	8.3	9.1	13.3	3.3
General Building Contractors	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Heavy Construction	3.1	2.5	3.0	24.0	3.3
Special Trade Construction	4.5	4.1	4.4	9.8	2.3
Manufacturing	9.3	9.3	9.0	0.0	3.3
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8
Nondurable Goods	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	157.7	156.4	154.9	0.8	1.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.2	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7
Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Communications	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	43.2	42.9	41.9	0.7	3.1
Wholesale Trade	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	36.5	36.2	35.2	0.8	3.7
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
General Merchandise Stores	4.2	4.3	3.4	-2.3	23.5
Department Stores	2.8	2.9	2.1	-3.4	33.3
Food Stores	5.3	5.2	5.3	1.9	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6	1.6
Gas Stations	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.1	12.9	12.9	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Retail	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.8	3.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	36.3	35.8	35.5	1.4	2.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.1	6.0	1.6	3.3
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Business Services	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.7	5.6
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
Health Services	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Government	57.0	56.5	56.3	0.9	1.2
Total Federal Government	7.2	7.1	7.1	1.4	1.4
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Total State Government	14.0	13.8	13.7	1.4	2.2
State Education	5.6	5.5	5.4	1.8	3.7
Total Local Government	35.8	35.6	35.5	0.6	0.8
Local Hospitals	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Local Education	21.0	20.7	20.9	1.4	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				FEB 91	*MAR 90*
LARAMIE COUNTY	*MAR 91(p)*	*FEB 91(r)*	*MAR 90*	*MAR 91*	*MAR 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*31.2*	*31.1*	*30.9*	*0.3*	*1.0*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*0.0*	*4.0*
Mining & Construction	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*28.6*	*28.5*	*28.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Transportation and Public Util.	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1
Trade	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*-1.4*	*0.0*
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6	1.6
Total Government	*10.4*	*10.3*	*10.3*	*1.0*	*1.0*
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*28.6*	*28.1*	*27.8*	*1.8*	*2.9*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.5*	*1.8*	*5.5*
Manufacturing	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*0.0*	*6.3*
Mining	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.3*	*-4.0*	*4.3*
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.5
Construction	1.7	1.5	1.6	13.3	6.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*22.8*	*22.4*	*22.3*	*1.8*	*2.2*
Transportation & Public Utilities	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.5*	*0.0*	*2.7*
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	*6.6*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*3.1*	*1.5*
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Government	*5.4*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*3.8*	*3.8*
Local Government	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*2.6*	*5.4*
Local Education	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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W Y O M I N G

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by Research and Planning, Wyoming Department of Employment.

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 6 A Monthly Newsletter Published by Division of Research & Planning, Department of Employment June 1991

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Wyoming monthly total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 196,900 in April 1991--an increase of 3,100 jobs (1.6%) from March and an annual increase of 2,600 jobs (1.3%) from April 1990. Seasonal gains were reported in all major industry groups.

Businesses showing signs of vitality are those dealing with aspects of the Construction industry: General Building Contractors and skilled workers in Special Trades. Other industries expected to do well in future periods are tourist and recreational businesses, coal mining firms, general retail and wholesale trade, and real estate.

Employment in the Goods-producing Sector totaled 37,900, in April of 1991, up 1,700 jobs (4.7%) from the prior month's total and up 800 jobs (2.2%) over the year. Adverse weather in April produced conditions which may have kept the Construction industry, especially Heavy Construction, from a record-breaking seasonal gain. Even with adverse weather, Construction, up 1,300 jobs (13.8%) from March 1991, produced its normal seasonal gain which accounted for over 75 percent of the monthly increase in the Goods-producing Sector.

In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction showed an increase of 100 jobs (1.2%) both from last month's total and a year ago. Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in April at 9,300 but reported an increase of 200 jobs (2.2%) over the year.

Employment in the Service-producing Sector (including Trans. & Pub. Utilities, Trade, Finance, and Services) increased to 159,000, in April 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 1,400 jobs (0.9%) from March and an increase of 1,800 jobs (1.1%) over the year. Retail Trade showed a gain of 700 jobs (1.9%) over the month and continued to produce the largest annual gains (eight consecutive months) in the Service-producing Sector with General Merchandise Stores leading the way. Firms within the Services Industries (Hotels, Personal, Business, and Health Services) reported an increase of 500 jobs (1.4%) from March and an increase of 600 jobs (1.7%) over the year. Seasonal gains in Amusements (recreational services) came to a halt due to the adverse rainy weather.

Labor Force . . .

by Gordon Wolford

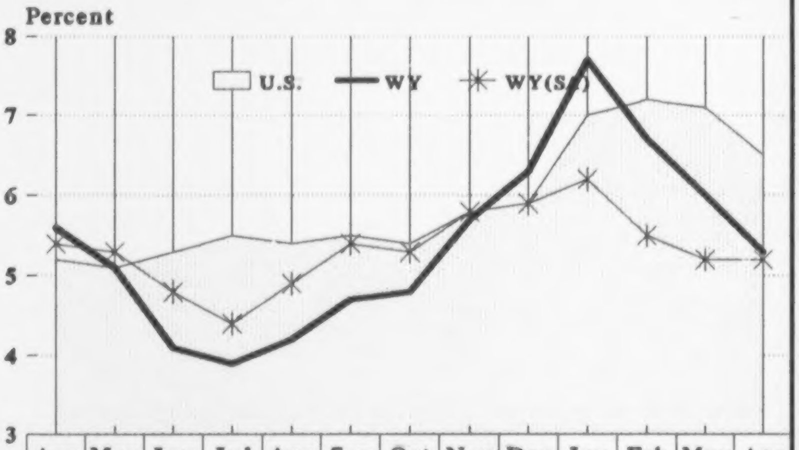
While economists debate how long the national recession will last, with some indicators recently improving, it appears clear that Wyoming was never a recession participant. Statewide, unemployment continued in April at 5.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, down from 5.4 percent a year ago. This compares to a 6.6 percent April rate for the nation, up from 5.4 percent a year ago. Wyoming was one of only six states that registered lower unemployment when compared to a year ago. In addition, only 12 states had lower unadjusted unemployment than Wyoming's 6.1 percent March statewide rate.

Across the state, in April, over half the counties (12) registered a lower unemployment rate than a year ago. Albany and Lincoln counties registered the low and high unemployment extremes, 3.2 and 7.0 percent, respectively. Natrona county continued with the highest number of unemployed in April (1,782) and a rate of 5.5 percent. This compared to Laramie County at 4.3 percent. County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and are comparable to the statewide unadjusted rate of 5.3 percent.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 4/90-4/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
WY(SA)	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2
WY	5.6	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3
U.S.	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5

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May UI Claims: Components

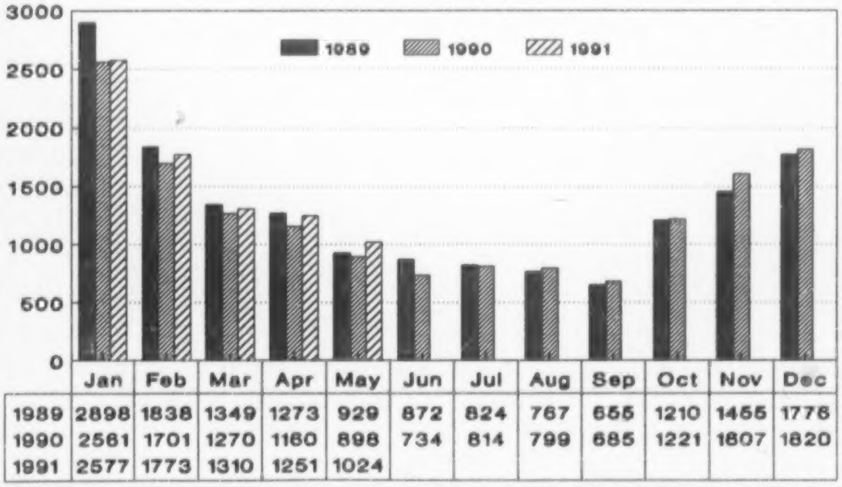
Monthly Initial Claims for 1991 have run slightly higher than those reported last year (chart, below). Numbers of claims are driven by several components of the Wyoming labor market, for example: (1) total employment, (2) repeating seasonal employment patterns related to tourism, construction, and financial considerations; and (3) non-repeating weather-related factors. Though both April and May 1991 Initial Claims fall well within the range of expected activity, based on 1989 to 1991 patterns (Note), we may still identify some components of Initial Claims.

(1) Increasing total employmet leading to increases in covered workers and subsequent claims activity--Wyoming Total Covered Employment is steadily increasing (e.g., over 6,000 89:3Q to 90:3Q. *Trends*, April '91). With more covered workers, we should expect more potential claims.

(3) Weather-related factors, in the form of non-systematically repeating, weather-related lay offs in construction and recreational industries. In April and May 1991, adverse weather apparently led to decreased employment in construction and recreational services ("Jobs," Page 1). A high proportion of the workers dropped from employment roles in April and May were eligible to make claims in May.

```
Note: Initial Claims 1989-1991:
        April:mu=1228.0, SEmu=34.588
        May: mu=950.3, SEmu=37.905.
```

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-5/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1251	1024							

Understanding the CPI

by Gordon Wolford & J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Understanding the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is helpful in interpretation of many *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* articles.

Although the CPI may be incorrectly called "cost of living index," CPI actually reflects changes in prices of retail consumer goods, over time, within and across national and regional markets. CPI **does not** measure relative prices of commodities between regions or time periods--only *changes* in relative prices (3). CPI does not consider consumer substitution in the face of higher prices (2). To compute a meaningful index, it must be assumed that consumer spending patterns (portions of consumer unit income spent on commodity categories) remain constant over time.

Other indexes are not as broadly based as CPI and may not treat price changes consistently over time or geographic regions. Each month, the same "market basket" of goods is priced in retail outlets: approximately 95,000 items, in 364 entry level categories, in 207 sampling strata, in 69 expenditure classes, in 91 geographic areas of the nation (3). Local indexes would have a hard time duplicating this level of detail or representitiveness of actual prices.

Each month, two Consumer Price Indexes are constructed by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for 37 geographic areas.

The Two CPI's are:

CPI-W ". . .based on expenditures of urban consumer units which meet additional requirements related to employment. . . . The CPI-W included 28 percent of the U.S. population as of [its base] 1982-84." (5)

CPI-U ". . .represents 81 percent of the total U.S. population and is based on the expenditures reported by all consumer units in urban areas with two exceptions: Consumer units on farms within urban areas and consumer units receiving a majority of their income from a member who is in the Armed Forces but lives within the consumer unit." (5)

CPI-W and CPI-U index numbers differ because of weights assigned to commodity groups in respective consumer market baskets and spending patterns within samples. *Trends* reports CPI-U in Table 1, along with its monthly and yearly percentage changes. Weights of product categories in CPI-U and CPI-W, for seven major categories are:

	CPI-U	CPI-W(4)
Food & Bev.	17.8	19.7
Housing	42.9	40.5
Apparel & Upkp. ...	6.3	6.4
Transportation ...	17.2	24.1
Medical Care	5.4	4.5
Entertainment	4.4	4.1
Other Gds & Serv. .	5.9	5.8
All Items	100.0	100.0

Inflation Versus Your Paycheck

Various newspaper columnists and television personalities have recently poked fun at the published overall inflation rate. When Andy Rooney, in his spot on TV's *60 Minutes*, looked at the annual cost increase of such things in New York City as a haircut, theater ticket, apartment rent, doctors visit, and valet parking; most had gone up more than the all items average. Of course he didn't mention such consumer goods as electronic products and household appliances and furnishings which went up much less than average. The fact is, where you live and your spending habits can both make a big difference in how far inflation outstrips your paycheck. When adjusted for inflation, most U.S. workers saw an income loss in 1990. Average hourly earnings for private, non-farm workers rose from $9.66 in 1989 to $10.03 (3.7%) in 1990 (1) while the CPI-U increased 5.4 percent(see table, facing page).

As a consumer you might want to consider looking at spending patterns that could be avoided. The all items U.S. city annual gain was 5.4 percent in 1990. With this in mind you had a right to cringe at the supermarket check-out stand last year where food was up 6.5 percent. And those growing kids of yours that like milk, eggs, and cheese--dairy products were up 9.4 percent. Your doctor ordered you to eat more fruits and vegetables to lower your cholesterol count--up 8.0 percent. That last doctor visit, by the way, as well as medical care in general was up 9.0 percent. You say you are considering moving to the country to get away from it all, fuel oil to heat that cabin went up an astounding 21.5 percent in 1990. You want the kids to go to college? Start saving now! Education expenses were up 7.7 percent and school books and supplies were up 8.4 percent. Recent so-called "sin tax" increases on tobacco makes this an expensive habit, indeed. Tobacco products were up 10.4 percent.

On the other side of the coin, what items went up less than the overall inflation rate? Believe it or not, apparel commodities: shoes, clothes, soft goods, etc., went up only 4.5 percent. Of course, the cost of getting downtown or to the mall to shop, gasoline up 14.1 percent, could offset your gains. If you are handy around the house and prowl the aisles of your favorite hardware store looking for that three way switch, your wallet should stand the strain. The household maintenance and repairs category was up just 3.6 percent. And no need to keep that thermostat turned down too far, gas and electricity utility costs were up only 1.7 percent.

Remember, the above inflation gains were for the U.S. city average for all urban consumers. These trends, however, hold true for most consumers although there are regional variations.

Sources:

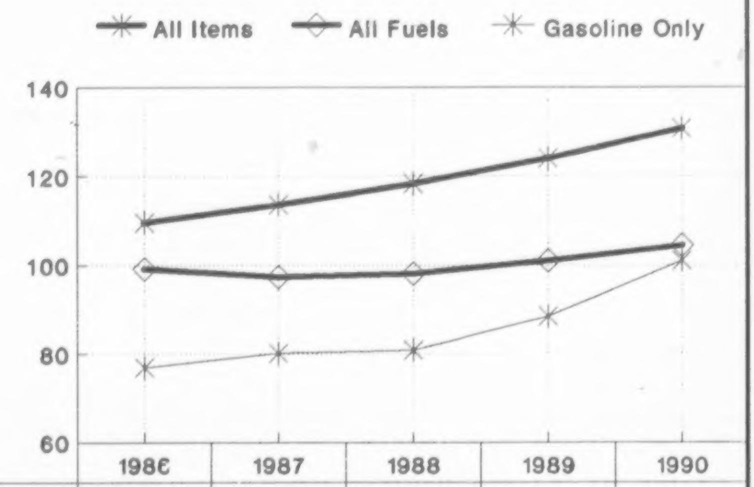
1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Survey of Current Business. Table S-12. Vol. 71: 4, (GPO, Apr. 1991).
2. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Relative Importance of Components in the Consumer Price Index (GPO, 1983).
3. __. Handbook of Methods. Bulletin 2285 (GPO, Apr. 1988).
4. __. Handbook of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 2340. Table 116 (GPO, Aug. 1989).
5. __. Using the Consumer Price Index for Escalation. Report 761 (GPO, Jun. 1984).

Consumer Price Index U, Yearly; U.S. City Average

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percent Change 86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
ALL ITEMS	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	130.7	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.4
Food and beverages	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	132.1	4.0	4.1	5.7	5.8
Food	109.0	113.5	118.2	125.1	132.4	4.1	4.1	5.8	5.8
Food at home	107.3	111.9	116.6	124.2	132.3	4.3	4.2	6.5	6.5
Cereals and bakery products	110.9	114.8	122.1	132.4	140.0	3.5	6.4	8.4	5.7
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	104.5	110.5	114.3	121.3	130.0	5.7	3.4	6.1	7.2
Dairy products	103.3	105.9	108.4	115.6	126.5	2.5	2.4	6.6	9.4
Fruits and vegetables	109.4	119.1	128.1	138.0	149.0	8.9	7.6	7.7	8.0
Food away from home	112.5	117.0	121.8	127.4	133.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7
Housing	110.9	114.2	118.5	123.0	128.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.5
Shelter	115.8	121.3	127.1	132.8	140.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.4
Renters' costs	121.9	128.1	133.6	138.9	146.7	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.6
Homeowners' costs	119.4	124.8	131.1	137.3	144.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.3
Owners' equivalent rent	119.4	124.8	131.1	137.4	144.8	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.4
Maintenance and repairs	107.9	111.8	114.7	118.0	122.2	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.6
Maintenance and repair services	111.2	114.8	117.9	120.6	126.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	4.8
Fuel and other utilities	104.1	103.0	104.4	107.8	111.6	1.1	1.4	3.3	3.5
Fuels	99.2	97.3	98.0	100.9	104.5	1.9	0.7	3.0	3.6
Fuel oil, other household fuel	77.6	77.9	78.1	81.7	99.3	0.4	0.3	4.6	21.5
Gas (piped) and electricity	105.7	103.8	104.6	107.5	109.3	1.8	0.8	2.8	1.7
Other utils. and public services	117.9	120.1	122.9	127.1	131.7	1.9	2.3	3.4	3.6
Household furnishings, operation	105.2	107.1	109.4	111.2	113.3	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9
House furnishings	102.2	103.6	105.1	105.5	106.7	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.1
Housekeeping supplies	108.2	111.5	114.7	120.9	125.2	3.0	2.9	5.4	3.6
Apparel and upkeep	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	124.1	4.4	4.3	2.8	4.6
Apparel commodities	104.2	108.9	113.7	116.7	122.0	4.5	4.4	2.6	4.5
Men's and boys' apparel	106.2	109.1	113.4	117.0	120.4	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.9
Women's and girls' apparel	104.0	110.4	114.9	116.4	122.6	6.2	4.1	1.3	5.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	111.8	112.1	116.4	119.1	125.8	0.3	3.8	2.3	5.6
Transportation	102.3	105.4	108.7	114.1	120.5	3.0	3.1	5.0	5.6
Private transportation	101.2	104.2	107.6	112.9	118.8	3.0	3.3	4.9	5.2
New vehicles	110.6	114.4	116.5	119.2	121.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.8
Motor fuel	77.1	80.2	80.9	88.5	101.2	4.0	0.9	9.4	14.4
Gasoline	77.0	80.1	80.8	88.5	101.0	4.0	0.9	9.5	14.1
Maintenance and repairs	110.3	114.8	119.7	124.9	130.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Medical care	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.3	162.8	6.6	6.5	7.7	9.0
Medical care commodities	122.8	131.0	139.9	150.8	163.4	6.7	6.8	7.8	8.4
Medical care services	121.9	130.0	138.3	148.9	162.7	6.6	6.4	7.7	9.3
Professional medical services	120.8	128.8	137.5	146.4	156.1	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.6
Other goods and services	121.4	128.5	137.0	147.7	159.0	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.7
Tobacco and smoking products	124.7	133.6	145.8	164.4	181.5	7.1	9.1	12.8	10.4
Personal and education expenses	128.6	138.5	147.9	158.1	170.2	7.7	6.8	6.9	7.7
School books and supplies	128.1	138.1	148.1	158.0	171.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	8.4
Personal & educational services	128.7	138.7	148.0	158.3	170.4	7.8	6.7	7.0	7.6

Source: "CPI Detailed Report; January 1991," USDOL/BLS, and various issues.

CPI-U ALL ITEMS VS. FUELS 1986 - 1990



	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All Items	109.6	113.6	118.3	124	130.7
All Fuels	99.2	97.3	98	100.9	104.5
Gasoline Only	77	80.1	80.8	88.5	101

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	APR 1991 (p)	*MAR 1991 (r)*	*APR 1990*	*Percent Change*	
				Month	*Year*
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	***243,197***	***241,756***	***245,532***	***0.6***	***-1.0***
Unemployed	12,806	14,627	13,635	-12.4	-6.1
Employed	230,391	227,129	231,897	1.4	-0.6
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.3%/5.2%	6.1%/5.2%	5.6%/5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.5%/6.6%	7.1%/6.8%	5.2%/5.4%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$704.98	$730.99	$686.20	-3.6	2.7
Average Weekly Hours	45.6	47.1	44.1	-3.2	3.4
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$621.19	$620.05	$588.75	0.2	5.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	44.1	43.1	-0.5	1.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.70	$413.91	$464.54	0.2	-10.7
Average Weekly Hours	37.7	37.8	40.5	-0.3	-6.9
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$445.91	$443.91	$427.85	0.5	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	40.1	39.8	0.0	0.8
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	23,738	23,751	19,889	-0.1	19.4
Initial Claims	2,716	2,626	2,234	3.4	21.6
Weeks Compensated	17,159	18,516	13,294	-7.3	29.1
Benefits Paid	$2,673,071	$2,910,127	$2,056,563	-8.1	30.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.66	$156.83	$154.30	-0.7	0.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	181,262	177,592	175,652	2.1	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	4,106	3,666	3,397	12.0	20.9
Openings Received	2,951	2,598	3,408	13.6	-13.4
Individuals Placed	1,356	1,134	1,485	19.6	-8.7
Placement Transactions	2,245	1,752	2,525	28.1	-11.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	135.2	135.0	128.9	0.1	4.9
Food and Beverage	137.2	136.3	131.0	0.7	4.7
Housing	132.5	132.6	126.8	-0.1	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	130.1	128.8	126.7	1.0	2.7
Transportation	122.2	122.3	117.3	-0.1	4.2
Medical Care	174.4	173.7	159.8	0.4	9.1
Entertainment	137.7	136.7	131.4	0.7	4.8
Other Goods & Services	168.8	167.9	155.8	0.5	8.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.0	116.1	114.1	-0.1	1.7

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

	Labor Force			*Unemployed Number*			*Unemployment Rates*		
COUNTY	*APR 1991 (p)*	*MAR 1991 (r)*	*APR 1990*	*APR 1991*	*MAR 1991*	*APR 1990*	*APR 1991*	*MAR 1991*	*APR 1990*
Albany	17,435	17,639	16,628	556	583	580	3.2	3.3	3.5
Big Horn	5,426	5,206	5,377	325	345	352	6.0	6.6	6.5
Campbell	16,505	16,427	16,480	1,055	1,166	1,220	6.4	7.1	7.4
Carbon	7,986	7,952	8,032	424	528	530	5.3	6.6	6.6
Converse	5,086	4,913	5,219	286	321	331	5.6	6.5	6.3
Crook	2,893	2,773	2,851	141	134	102	4.9	4.8	3.6
Fremont	15,862	15,883	16,747	964	1,232	1,201	6.1	7.8	7.2
Goshen	6,279	5,959	6,495	286	394	367	4.6	6.6	5.7
Hot Springs	2,691	2,670	2,963	95	121	116	3.5	4.5	3.9
Johnson	3,379	3,244	3,618	185	222	205	5.5	6.8	5.7
Laramie	36,677	36,858	38,097	1,561	1,855	1,945	4.3	5.0	5.1
Lincoln	6,045	6,019	5,959	424	581	406	7.0	9.7	6.8
Natrona	32,345	32,422	33,047	1,782	2,099	1,968	5.5	6.5	6.0
Niobrara	1,592	1,453	1,598	82	72	70	5.2	5.0	4.4
Park	12,546	12,361	12,855	614	627	632	4.9	5.1	4.9
Platte	4,714	4,431	4,671	230	268	203	4.9	6.0	4.3
Sheridan	13,342	13,150	13,553	742	880	779	5.6	6.7	5.7
Sublette	2,608	2,626	2,651	115	127	102	4.4	4.8	3.8
Sweetwater	21,510	21,245	20,516	1,316	1,465	1,036	6.1	6.9	5.0
Teton	11,162	11,411	10,626	448	330	377	4.0	2.9	3.5
Uinta	9,239	9,339	9,638	699	792	665	7.6	8.5	6.9
Washakie	4,567	4,450	4,514	278	242	261	6.1	5.4	5.8
Weston	3,310	3,323	3,397	198	244	188	6.0	7.3	5.5
Statewide	*243,197*	*241,756*	*245,532*	*12,806*	*14,627*	*13,635*	*5.3*	*6.1*	*5.6*
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.4*
U.S.							*6.5*	*7.1*	*5.2*
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							*6.6*	*6.8*	*5.4*

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/90, Run Date 2/91.

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change*	
				MAR 91	*APR 90*
	APR 91(p)	*MAR 91(r)*	*APR 90*	*APR 91*	*APR 91*
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT*	***195.9***	***193.8***	***194.3***	***1.6***	***1.3***
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	***37.9***	***36.2***	***37.1***	***4.7***	***2.2***
Mining	17.9	17.5	17.6	2.3	1.7
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.4	8.3	8.3	1.2	1.2
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.3	2.6
Construction	10.7	9.4	10.4	13.8	2.9
General Building Contractors	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Heavy Construction	3.9	3.1	3.8	25.8	2.6
Special Trade Construction	4.9	4.5	4.8	8.9	2.1
Manufacturing	9.3	9.3	9.1	0.0	2.2
Durable Goods	4.3	4.4	4.2	-2.3	2.4
Nondurable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0
Printing & Publishing	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	159.0	157.6	157.2	0.9	1.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.2	14.3	0.7	0.0
Transportation	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.2	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	43.9	43.1	42.6	1.9	3.1
Wholesale Trade	6.8	6.7	6.6	1.5	3.0
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Retail Trade	37.1	36.4	36.0	1.9	3.1
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.8	22.2
Department Stores	2.9	2.8	2.1	3.6	38.1
Food Stores	5.2	5.3	5.2	-1.9	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.5	6.4	6.4	1.6	1.6
Gas Stations	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.5	13.1	13.3	3.1	1.5
Miscellaneous Retail	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	36.8	36.3	36.2	1.4	1.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.3	6.2	6.1	1.6	3.3
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Business Services	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.6	5.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.5	2.7	2.5	-7.4	0.0
Health Services	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.0
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0
Government	57.0	57.0	57.0	0.0	0.0
Total Federal Government	7.3	7.2	7.7	1.4	-5.2
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.9	14.0	13.6	-0.7	2.2
State Education	5.5	5.6	5.4	-1.8	1.9
Total Local Government	35.8	35.8	35.7	0.0	0.3
Local Hospitals	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3
Local Education	20.9	21.0	20.8	-0.5	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				MAR 91	*APR 90*
LARAMIE COUNTY	*APR 91(p)*	*MAR 91(r)*	*APR 90*	*APR 91*	*APR 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*31.9*	*31.2*	*31.4*	*2.2*	*1.6*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.6	2.7	7.7	3.7
Mining & Construction	1.4	1.2	1.3	16.7	7.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.0	28.6	28.7	1.4	1.0
Transportation and Public Util.	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1
Trade	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.8	0.7	-12.5	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	0.0
Total Government	10.6	10.4	10.3	1.9	2.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	9.4
Local Government	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.3
*NATRONA COUNTY**					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*29.1*	*28.6*	*28.4*	*1.7*	*2.5*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.2	7.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Mining	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Construction	1.9	1.7	1.8	11.8	5.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	23.0	22.8	22.7	0.9	1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.9	7.7	7.7	2.6	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.6	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.8	6.6	6.7	3.0	1.5
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Government	5.2	5.4	5.2	-3.7	0.0
Local Government	3.8	3.9	3.7	-2.6	2.7
Local Education	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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W Y O M I N G
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is published by Research and Planning, Wyoming Department of Employment.

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 7 A Monthly Newsletter Published by Division of Research & Planning, Department of Employment July 1991

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Natronа County Growing Faster Than Statewide

For the past 16 months, since February 1990, Natrona's annual growth rate for Total Nonagricultural Employment has averaged 1.1 percent greater than the statewide rate. Natrona County's Total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 29,400 in May 1991--an increase of 300 jobs (1.0%) from April and an annual increase of 800 jobs (2.8%) from May 1990. This marks the 20th consecutive month in which Total Nonagricultural Employment has reported an annual increase.

Natrona employment in the Goods-producing Sector totaled 6,000 in May, down 100 (-1.6%) from the prior months total, but an increase of 300 jobs (5.3%) over the year. In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction employment remained unchanged in May at 2,300, but reported an increase of 100 jobs (4.5%) over the year. The Construction industry showed a drop of 200 jobs (-10.5%) from April 1991 due to the adverse weather conditions. Manufacturing showed an increase of 100 jobs (5.9%) both from last month's total and a year ago.

Wyoming monthly Total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 203,900 in May 1991--an increase of 6,900 jobs (3.5%) from April. Almost three-quarters (74%) of the seasonal swing was found in Hotels & Other Lodging Places--up 2,400 jobs from April, Retail Trade (+1,700), and Government (+1,000). Establishment job counts continued to show positive growth from one year ago and an increase of 3,600 jobs (1.8%) from May 1990.

In the Mining Sector, Coal Mining produced its first over-the-month gain of the year with an increase of 100 jobs in May. Oil & Gas Extraction reported an increase of 200 jobs (2.4%) from last month's total as well as from a year ago. Construction employment rose by 900 jobs (8.2%) over the month and 500 jobs (4.4%) over the year. Job gains within Construction were unevenly distributed. Strong growth in Heavy Construction (+600) contrasted with modest gains in General Building Contractors (+200) and Special Trade (+100). Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in May at 9,200 but reported an increase of 100 jobs (1.1%) over the year.

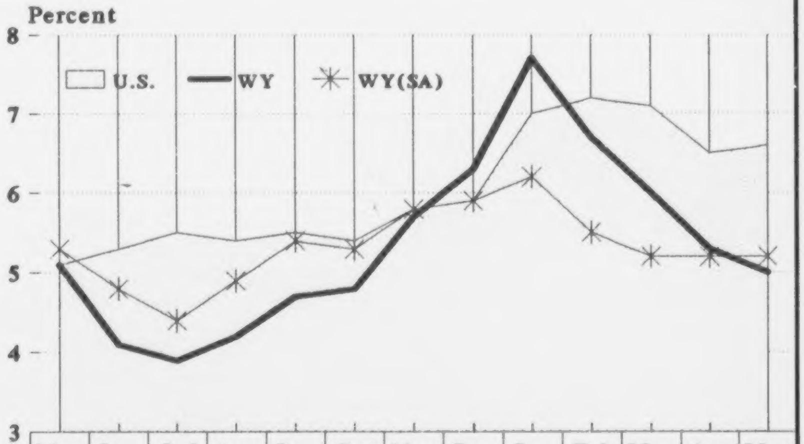
Employment in the Services Sector increased to 39,500, in May 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 2,600 jobs (7.0%) from April and an increase of 1,900 jobs (5.1%) over the year. Hotels & Other Lodging Places accounted for 92 percent (2,400) of the job growth in the Services Sector and 35 percent of the growth in Total Nonagricultural Employment. Retail Trade showed a gain of 1,700 jobs (4.6%) over the month and accounted for 25 percent of the growth in Total Nonagricultural Employment in May 1991. Eating & Drinking Establishments (+800) and General Merchandise Stores (+400) produced the largest gains in the Retail Trade industry. Other monthly gains were reported in categories: Government (1,000), Transportation & Public Utilities (100), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100).

Employment in the Service-producing Sector increased to 23,400 in May 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 400 jobs (1.7%) from April and an increase of 500 jobs (2.2%) over the year. Those industries which produced monthly and annual gains for May 1991 are: Transportation (+100), Retail Trade (+100), and Government (+200).

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 5/90-5/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
WY(SA)	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2
WY	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3	5
U.S.	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6

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Labor Force...

by Gordon Wolford

Wyoming's May unemployment continued at 5.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, for the third month in a row. This compares to 6.9 percent for the recession driven national rate. It is clear that Wyoming is a non-participant in the current national economic slowdown. In fact, year-ago unemployment for both the state and nation, stood at 5.3 percent. Most states have registered higher, not lower, unemployment over the year in recent months.

Across the state, in May, over half the counties (12) registered the same, or lower, unemployment than May 1990. Natrona and Laramie counties had rates of 5.8 and 4.2 percent, with the number of unemployed at 1,853 and 1,546, respectively. County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and compare to the statewide unadjusted rate of 5.0 percent. Albany, Sweetwater, and Teton counties registered the highest annual labor force growth rates of 5.7, 4.2, and 4.1 percent.

Concept--Regional Labor Market

by Tom Gallagher

On July 1, 1991, the Department of Employment began coordinating service delivery for all of its activities on the basis of five multi-county regions. In this issue of Trends, we introduce our readers to the concept of adopting a regional perspective on labor force statistics (see table, opposing page).

Although county-level data are appropriate to some analyses, many people commute across county boundaries to work or to seek employment. Given this highly mobile labor force, neither supply of nor demand for labor are tied to residence within particular cities or counties. Just as firms have trade areas extending beyond the boundaries of their own communities, they often draw on a supply of labor from beyond the county in which they are located.

Changing the way we present labor force data, from an alphabetical listing of counties to a regional presentation consistent with the Department's administrative changes, is an attempt to acknowledge the role of natural geographic boundaries, the high frequency of local interaction between natural and human resources within those boundaries, and the importance of transportation in creating labor market areas. Viewing labor market areas as regional phenomena means redefining what is meant by "local".

Southwest Leads State 1988-90 Employed Growth

by Gordon Wolford

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) were recently benchmarked (table, facing). On a statewide basis the labor force remained relatively static in 1988-89, but, in 1990, registered a statewide gain of 9,000 persons employed--up 4.0 percent--while unemployment declined by 2,000 jobseekers to 5.4 percent.

The five county Southwest Region led all others in annual average employment growth over 89-90 with a 9.0 percent growth rate. Statewide, the annual average growth rate was 4.0 percent. Most (90%) of Southwest Region growth occurred in Teton and Sweetwater counties which placed first and second among all 23 counties for numerical employment growth--1,862 and 1,763, respectively. Teton County posted the lowest annual average unemployment rates for all three years: '88 3.5, '89 2.6, and '90 2.1 percents. In August of last year, Jackson area unemployment (0.6%) was the lowest ever recorded in Wyoming.

The largest Wyoming population centers, Laramie and Natrona counties, posted 1988-90 annual average employment gains of 4.0 and 4.4 percent--1,389 and 1,261, respectively. Other counties that posted notable job gains were: Campbell 943, Sheridan 607, and Albany 1,325.

Hot Springs, Crook, Johnson, Weston, Niobrara, and Converse counties all lost employment in 1988-90.

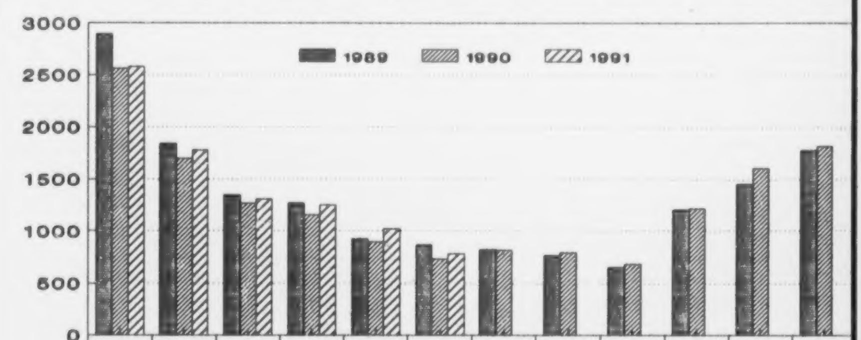
Lincoln County had the highest annual average unemployment rate in 1988 (8.4%) and Fremont registered the highest average jobless rates in 1989 (8.4%) and 1990 (7.0%). Speculatively, higher rates in Fremont may be a function of Current Population Survey methods of counting a large Native American population with small propensity to migrate in seeking work.

Claims Again Buck National

by Tom Crawford

Unemployment in the national economy moved to 7% during June. Meanwhile, Initial Claims in Wyoming continued to drop following a course away from the national trend. Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance continue to follow the pattern established in 1990. Claims for June 1991 were 783, while those for June 1990 were at 734. Unemployment in Wyoming is not being controlled or influenced to this point by the overall national economy. June claims from previous years have been substantially higher: 1989, 872; 1988, 1,001; 1987, 1,471.

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-6/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1251	1024	783						

WYOMING ANNUAL AVERAGES

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
STATEWIDE	238000	239000	246000	223000	224000	233000	15000	15000	13000	6.3	6.3	5.4
NORTHWEST	42441	42554	42731	39540	39626	40256	2901	2928	2475	6.8	6.9	5.8
Big Horn	5072	5120	5265	4681	4759	4914	391	361	351	7.7	7.1	6.7
Fremont	16349	16446	16303	15030	15062	15165	1319	1384	1138	8.1	8.4	7.0
Hot Springs	2935	2822	2778	2784	2691	2665	152	131	113	5.2	4.6	4.1
Park	13486	13715	13842	12744	12949	13185	741	766	657	5.5	5.6	4.7
Washakie	4599	4451	4543	4301	4165	4327	298	286	216	6.5	6.4	4.8
NORTHEAST	38387	38374	39411	35996	35854	37180	2391	2520	2235	6.2	6.6	5.7
Campbell	15585	15788	16504	14503	14577	15446	1082	1211	1058	6.9	7.7	6.4
Crook	3129	2850	2859	2934	2660	2742	195	190	117	6.2	6.7	4.1
Johnson	3624	3616	3546	3424	3411	3351	200	205	195	5.5	5.7	5.5
Sheridan	12617	12794	13203	11915	12112	12522	702	682	681	5.6	5.3	5.2
Weston	3432	3326	3299	3220	3094	3115	212	232	184	6.2	7.0	5.6
SOUTHWEST	48267	48900	51481	44876	45763	48910	3394	3137	2571	7.0	6.4	5.0
Lincoln	6068	5827	6015	5558	5345	5607	510	482	408	8.4	8.3	6.8
Sublette	2732	2902	2854	2536	2744	2744	197	158	110	7.2	5.4	3.9
Sweetwater	19267	19337	20698	17749	17939	19511	1519	1398	1187	7.9	7.2	5.7
Teton	10399	10974	12156	10040	10685	11902	359	289	254	3.5	2.6	2.1
Uinta	9801	9860	9758	8993	9050	9146	808	810	612	8.2	8.2	6.3
SOUTHEAST	64397	65023	66943	61135	61732	63904	3262	3291	3039	5.1	5.1	4.5
Albany	15801	15895	17088	15213	15309	16538	587	586	550	3.7	3.7	3.2
Goshen	6290	6280	6256	5905	5988	5972	385	292	284	6.1	4.6	4.5
Laramie	36238	36941	37644	34339	34870	35728	1899	2071	1916	5.2	5.6	5.1
Niobrara	1542	1487	1497	1453	1426	1439	89	61	58	5.8	4.1	3.9
Platte	4526	4420	4458	4225	4139	4227	302	281	231	6.7	6.4	5.2
CENTRAL	44509	44147	45431	41454	41024	42752	3054	3123	2679	6.9	7.1	5.9
Carbon	7889	7895	8213	7301	7351	7723	587	544	490	7.4	6.9	6.0
Converse	5680	5337	5206	5256	4901	4871	424	436	335	7.5	8.2	6.4
Natrona	30940	30915	32012	28897	28772	30158	2043	2143	1854	6.6	6.9	5.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Department of Employment, Research & Planning
Benchmark run date 3/91

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	MAY 1991 (p)	APR 1991 (r)	MAY 1990	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*244,836*	*243,219*	*247,962*	*0.7*	*-1.3*
Unemployed	12,213	12,807	12,605	-4.6	-3.1
Employed	232,623	230,412	235,357	1.0	-1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.0%/5.2%	5.3%/5.2%	5.1%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.6%/6.9%	6.5%/6.6%	5.1%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$709.54	$698.59	$657.98	1.6	7.8
Average Weekly Hours	45.6	45.6	44.7	0.0	2.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$614.16	$617.14	$587.52	-0.5	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	43.8	43.2	0.2	1.6
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$411.92	$410.93	$431.01	0.2	-4.4
Average Weekly Hours	38.0	37.7	38.9	0.8	-2.3
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$449.35	$445.11	$441.72	1.0	1.7
Average Weekly Hours	40.3	40.1	40.9	0.5	-1.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	17,105	23,738	13,925	-27.9	22.8
Initial Claims	2,201	2,716	1,906	-19.0	15.5
Weeks Compensated	12,828	17,159	13,294	-25.2	-3.5
Benefits Paid	$1,995,070	$2,673,071	$1,832,916	-25.4	8.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.27	$155.66	$152.93	-0.3	1.5
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	187,316	181,262	181,530	3.3	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	4,684	4,106	3,397	14.1	37.9
Openings Received	3,347	2,951	3,408	13.4	-1.8
Individuals Placed	1,539	1,356	1,485	13.5	3.6
Placement Transactions	2,568	2,245	2,525	14.4	1.7
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	135.6	135.2	129.2	0.3	5.0
Food and Beverage	137.3	137.2	131.1	0.1	4.7
Housing	132.8	132.5	127.1	0.2	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	129.4	130.1	125.5	-0.5	3.1
Transportation	123.3	122.2	117.7	0.9	4.8
Medical Care	175.2	174.4	160.8	0.5	9.0
Entertainment	137.8	137.7	131.7	0.1	4.6
Other Goods & Services	169.1	168.8	156.6	0.2	8.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.5	116.0	114.6	0.4	1.7

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Regional, and Counties

REGION COUNTY	*Labor Force*			*Unemployed Number*			*Unemployment Rates*		
	MAY 1990 (p)	APR 1990 (r)	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR 1990	MAY 1989
Northwest	***42,251***	***41,088***	***43,964***	***2,205***	***2,271***	***2,439***	***5.2***	***5.5***	***5.5***
Big Horn	5,405	5,426	5,464	331	324	323	6.1	6.0	5.9
Fremont	15,834	15,860	16,853	926	962	1,153	5.8	6.1	6.8
Hot Springs	2,668	2,691	2,948	97	95	130	3.6	3.5	4.4
Park	13,835	12,545	14,157	623	613	575	4.5	4.9	4.1
Washakie	4,509	4,566	4,542	228	277	258	5.1	6.1	5.7
Northeast	***39,503***	***39,428***	***40,369***	***2,145***	***2,317***	***2,399***	***5.4***	***5.9***	***5.9***
Campbell	16,827	16,504	16,744	1,151	1,053	1,237	6.8	6.4	7.4
Crook	2,903	2,893	3,048	71	141	130	2.4	4.9	4.3
Johnson	3,396	3,378	3,685	167	184	181	4.9	5.4	4.9
Sheridan	13,127	13,343	13,459	616	741	634	4.7	5.6	4.7
Weston	3,250	3,310	3,433	140	198	217	4.3	6.0	6.3
Southwest	***51,280***	***50,565***	***50,477***	***2,652***	***2,999***	***2,337***	***5.2***	***5.9***	***4.6***
Lincoln	6,024	6,044	6,017	367	423	355	6.1	7.0	5.9
Sublette	2,668	2,608	2,805	77	115	87	2.9	4.4	3.1
Sweetwater	21,605	21,512	20,739	1,192	1,315	1,050	5.5	6.1	5.1
Teton	11,271	11,161	10,824	284	447	187	2.5	4.0	1.7
Uinta	9,712	9,240	10,092	732	699	658	7.5	7.6	6.5
Southeast	***66,538***	***66,708***	***67,134***	***2,641***	***2,720***	***2,801***	***4.0***	***4.1***	***4.2***
Albany	17,468	17,437	16,528	616	555	540	3.5	3.2	3.3
Goshen	6,104	6,280	6,413	243	286	258	4.0	4.6	4.0
Laramie	36,755	36,686	37,946	1,546	1,569	1,793	4.2	4.3	4.7
Niobrara	1,562	1,591	1,623	51	81	39	3.3	5.1	2.4
Platte	4,649	4,714	4,624	185	229	171	4.0	4.9	3.7
Central	***45,263***	***45,432***	***46,015***	***2,569***	***2,501***	***2,629***	***5.7***	***5.5***	***5.7***
Carbon	8,168	8,000	8,123	447	433	416	5.5	5.4	5.1
Converse	5,048	5,089	5,262	269	289	339	5.3	5.7	6.4
Natrona	32,047	32,343	32,630	1,853	1,779	1,874	5.8	5.5	5.7
Statewide	***244,836***	***243,219***	***247,962***	***12,213***	***12,807***	***12,605***	***5.0***	***5.3***	***5.1***
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							***5.2***	***5.2***	***5.3***
U.S							***6.6***	***6.5***	***5.1***
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							***6.9***	***6.6***	***5.3***

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
	MAY 91(p)	*APR 91(r)*	*MAY 90*	*APR 91 MAY 91*	*MAY 90 MAY 91*
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*203.9*	*197.0*	*200.3*	*3.5*	*1.8*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*39.4*	*38.1*	*38.4*	*3.4*	*2.6*
Mining	18.3	17.9	17.9	2.2	2.2
Coal Mining	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.7	8.5	8.5	2.4	2.4
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	-2.8
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.0	6.1
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
Construction	11.9	11.0	11.4	8.2	4.4
General Building Contractors	2.2	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.0
Heavy Construction	4.5	3.9	4.4	15.4	2.3
Special Trade Construction	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.0
Manufacturing	9.2	9.2	9.1	0.0	1.1
Durable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	164.5	158.9	161.9	3.5	1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.4	14.3	14.4	0.7	0.0
Transportation	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.0	-1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	45.5	43.7	44.6	4.1	2.0
Wholesale Trade	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Retail Trade	38.6	36.9	37.8	4.6	2.1
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	4.6	4.2	4.1	9.5	12.2
Department Stores	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.6	31.8
Food Stores	5.3	5.2	5.3	1.9	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.7	6.5	6.7	3.1	0.0
Gas Stations	3.6	3.4	3.6	5.9	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	14.3	13.5	14.0	5.9	2.1
Miscellaneous Retail	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.1	7.0	7.2	1.4	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.6	-2.5
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	-2.9
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	39.5	36.9	37.6	7.0	5.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8.7	6.3	7.3	38.1	19.2
Personal Services	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Business Services	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.3	2.6
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.3	2.6	2.2	-11.5	4.5
Health Services	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	1.3
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Membership Organizations	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Engineering & Management	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Government	58.0	57.0	58.1	1.8	-0.2
Total Federal Government	7.4	7.3	7.9	1.4	-6.3
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	14.2	13.9	14.0	2.2	1.4
State Education	5.6	5.5	5.4	1.8	3.7
Total Local Government	36.4	35.8	36.2	1.7	0.6
Local Hospitals	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0
Local Education	21.0	20.9	20.9	0.5	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				APR 91	*MAY 90*
LARAMIE COUNTY	*MAY 91(p)*	*APR 91(r)*	*MAY 90*	*MAY 91*	*MAY 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*32.4*	*31.9*	*32.1*	*1.6*	*0.9*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	0.0
Mining & Construction	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.5	29.1	29.1	1.4	1.4
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.1	6.9	7.0	2.9	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.2	6.3	1.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services	6.7	6.5	6.6	3.1	1.5
Total Government	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	1.9
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7
State Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*29.4*	*29.1*	*28.6*	*1.0*	*2.8*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	6.1	5.7	-1.6	5.3
Manufacturing	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Construction	1.7	1.9	1.7	-10.5	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	23.4	23.0	22.9	1.7	2.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.0	7.9	7.8	1.3	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.9	5.8	5.8	1.7	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	1.5
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Government	5.4	5.2	5.3	3.8	1.9
Local Government	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.6
Local Education	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Big Growth, Big Changes Reported in CES

by Gregg Detweiler

Wyoming Department of Employment **Current Establishment Survey (CES)** monthly Total Nonagricultural Employment stood at 211,800, in June 1991. This marks the highest employment for June since 1985 when it was recorded at 212,000. But how have we changed?

Few people seem aware that Manufacturing has shown the fastest rate of growth over the past few years: 21.3 percent positive growth from June 1985 to June 1991. With this increase of 1,700 in employment in Manufacturing, we have also seen the nominal average annual salary increase from $20,346 in 1985 to $23,244 in 1990. (For a discussion of fourth quarter 1990 earnings growth--see "Billion $" Pg. 3)

In comparing 1985 and 1991, however, we have seen Wyoming's labor market shift dramatically from a Goods-producing State (Mining, Mfg, Construction) to a Service-producing State (Transportation, Finance, Trade, etc.).

In June 1985, employment in the Services Sector accounted for 17.4 percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment compared to 20.6 percent, in June 1991. This increase of 6,800 jobs (18.5%) reflects the largest growth in employment in all of the major industries. Tourism, technology, and population change are contributing factors to the growth in the Services Sector.

While employment in Services grew from 1985, the annual average salary dropped in Services from $15,579 in 1985 to $14,872 in 1990.

Government, in June 1991, showed a gain of 5,900 jobs (11.7%) compared to June 1985 and accounted for 26.7 percent of the total compared to 23.9 percent, in 1985. State Government added 1,400 jobs over the six-year period. Over 70 percent of total growth in State Government can be

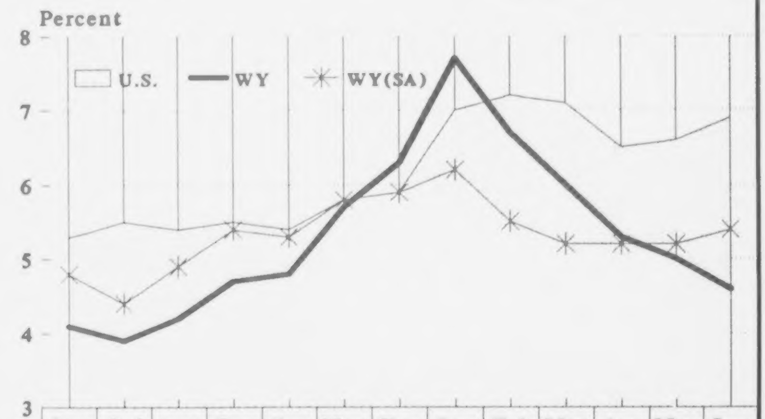
CES Annual Averages, 1985 and 1991

	JUN 85	% Total	JUN 91	% Total	NET CHNG	% CHNG
TOTAL NONAG EMPLOYMENT	212.0		211.8		-0.2	-0.1
Mining	25.3	11.9	18.9	8.9	-6.4	-25.3
Construction	19.2	9.1	13.2	6.2	-6.0	-31.3
Manufacturing	8.0	3.8	9.7	4.6	1.7	21.3
Trans. & Public Util.	15.2	7.2	14.6	6.9	-0.6	-4.0
Trade	48.5	22.9	48.0	22.7	-0.5	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	9.4	4.4	7.1	3.4	-2.3	-24.5
Retail Trade	39.1	18.4	40.9	19.3	1.8	4.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	8.4	4.0	7.3	3.4	-1.1	-13.1
Services	36.8	17.4	43.6	20.6	6.8	18.5
Government	50.6	23.9	56.5	26.7	5.9	11.7
Federal Government	7.9	3.7	8.0	3.8	0.1	1.3
State Government	12.4	5.8	13.8	6.5	1.4	11.3
Local Government	30.3	14.3	34.7	16.4	4.4	14.5

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 6/90-6/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
WY(SA)	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4
WY	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3	5	4.6
U.S.	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.9

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attributed to state education, health & social services, and charity organizations. Both the rate of growth and number of new jobs were greater in Local Government. County hospitals; schools/colleges; and land, wildlife, & forest conservation agencies accounted for 60 percent of the total growth.

Finally, although these observations are generally illustrative of the way Wyoming is changing, we have only discussed two points in time. The trend will receive further analysis in the future.

Jobs . . .

Wyoming Department of Employment monthly Total Nonagricultural Employment stood at 211,800, in June 1991--an increase of 8,000 jobs (3.9%) from May and an annual increase of 2,900 jobs (1.4%) from June 1990. This marks the **highest employment for June since 1985** when it was recorded at 212,000.

Employment in the Goods-producing Sector totaled 41,800, in June of 1991, up 2,400 jobs (6.1%) from the prior month's total and up 1,400 jobs (3.5%) over the year. In the Mining Sector, Coal Mining reported an increase of 100 jobs (2.1%) over the month and an increase of 200 jobs (4.3%) over the year. Oil & Gas Extraction recorded an increase of 400 jobs (4.6%) from May and an annual increase of 200 jobs (2.2%) from June 1990. Construction employment rose by 1,300 jobs (10.9%) over the month and 700 jobs (5.6%) over the year. All three sectors in the construction industry experienced employment growth in June. Firms in Manufacturing reported a monthly increase of 500 jobs (5.4%) and an annual increase of 300 jobs (3.2%).

Employment in the Service-producing Sector increased to 170,000, in June 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 5,600 jobs (3.4%) from May and an increase of 1,500 jobs (0.9%) over the year. Retail Trade showed a gain of 2,300 jobs (6.0%) over the month and accounted for almost 30 percent of the growth in Total Nonagricultural Employment, in June 1991. Eating & Drinking Establishments (+1,200) and Automotive Dealers (+300) produced the largest gains in the Retail Trade industry. In Services, Hotel & Other Lodging Places (+3,000) and Amusements/Recreation (+600) accounted for 86 percent of the job growth in the Services industry and 45 percent of the growth in Total Nonagricultural Employment. Other monthly gains were reported in Transportation & Public Utilities (+200) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (+200). Government reported a 1,500 decrease (-2.6%) as teachers and other faculty members prepared for their summer vacations.

Labor Force . . .

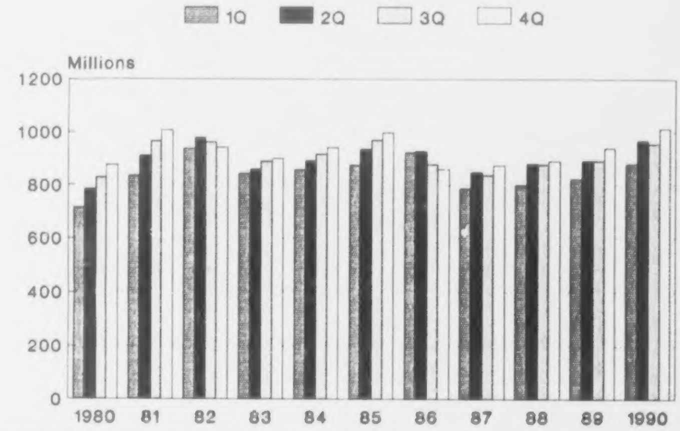
by Gordon Wolford

The Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted, June unemployment rate (5.4%) was up over both May (5.2%) and June 1990 (4.8%). The national June rate was also up, at 7.0 percent, compared to 6.9 and 5.3 percent the previous month and year. Second Quarter 1991 average unemployment for Wyoming (5.3%) continued substantially less than the 6.8 percent national recession-driven rate.

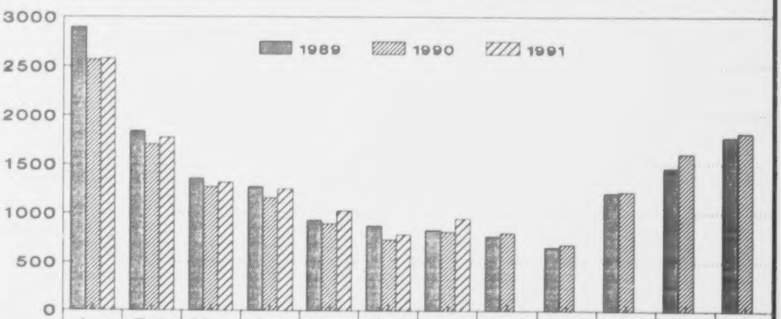
Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate stood at 4.6 percent, in June, following 5.0 and 4.1 percent the previous month and year, respectively. In June, over three quarters of the counties (18) reflected the statewide trend, posting higher unemployment than last year.

Teton and Uinta counties registered the lowest and highest rates: 1.4 and 6.9 percent, respectively. Natrona County had the most unemployed (1,658) with an unemployment rate of 5.3 percent. This compared to Laramie County, the Cheyenne area, with 1,352 unemployed (3.7%). County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and compare to the statewide rate of 4.6 percent.

Wyoming UI Covered Total Payrolls;
80:1Q - 90:4Q



New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-7/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1251	1024	783	947					

90:4Q Covered Wages over Billion $

by Nancy Boyle

Fourth quarter 1990 total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payrolls in Wyoming reached $1,014,934,910. During Wyoming's boom years fourth quarter 1981, payrolls stood at $1,007,741,108. Total wages increased by $73.5 million (7.8%) in nominal dollars over the fourth quarter of 1989 (table, facing page). Once the effect of inflation is removed ("deflated", via CPI-U), total payrolls increased in "real" dollars by 1.6 percent. In other words, compared to the same period one year ago there were $11.7 million (1.6%) additional "real" dollars available for personal spending, Christmas purchases, worker debt retirement, and growth in savings.

Covered jobs worked increased by 5,361 (2.9%) compared to fourth quarter 1989. As shown in the accompanying table, the greatest over-the-year percentage increases were in the Southwest Region (4.8%), Nonclassified (3.7%), and the Central Region (3.4%). Counties with greatest over-the-year change included Teton (8.9%), Big Horn (7.3%), Uinta (5.4%), Albany (5.3%), Crook (5.2%), and Sweetwater (5.2%). Counties with job losses (over-the-year percentage changes) were Sublette (-9.9%), Converse (-4.3%), Niobrara (-1.2%), and Goshen (-1.1%). Numerically, the greatest over-the-year employment increases were in the counties of Natrona (1,256), Teton (726), and Albany (632).

The nominal dollar fourth quarter 1990 average weekly wage per job was $407 as compared to $388 in the fourth quarter 1989--a 4.8 percent increase. Deflated, the average weekly wage per job decreased 1.2 percent. The decrease could have been caused by any combination of: higher rates of job turnover, pay scales failing to keep pace with inflation, and/or an increase in the number of part-time jobs. The available data does not permit us to determine which factor, or combination of factors, was most significant in the decrease in real earnings per job.

The Christmas Season...

Fourth quarter 1990 covered the Christmas shopping season, continuation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Desert Shield, and the heart of the national recession. The recently released UI covered employer's payroll data reveals that employment and earnings among Wyoming's retail trade establishments increased by 2.8% and 8.3%, respectively. These rates of growth are not significantly different from Christmas seasons during the past three years.

Full & Part-time UI Covered and Federal Jobs Worked, Total Payrolls and Average Weekly Wage, by County

	1990:4Q Average Emp	1989:4Q Average Emp	% Change	1990:4Q Total Payrolls	1989:4Q Total Payrolls	% Change	1990:4Q Average Wkly Wage	1989:4Q Average Wkly Wage	% Change
TOTAL	191,986	186,625	2.9%	$1,014,934,910	$941,417,568	7.8%	$407	$388	4.8%
NORTHWEST	29,786	29,192	2.0%	139,580,951	131,180,384	6.4%	$360	$346	4.3%
BIG HORN	3,351	3,123	7.3%	14,790,324	13,573,795	9.0%	339	334	1.6%
FREMONT	11,988	11,771	1.8%	54,193,510	50,404,544	7.5%	348	329	5.7%
HOT SPRINGS	1,941	1,930	0.6%	8,635,690	8,331,907	3.6%	342	332	3.1%
PARK	9,184	9,160	0.3%	44,878,533	42,921,851	4.6%	376	360	4.4%
WASHAKIE	3,322	3,208	3.5%	17,082,894	15,948,287	7.1%	396	382	3.6%
NORTHEAST	29,614	28,834	2.7%	$162,593,224	$151,505,308	7.3%	$422	$404	4.5%
CAMPBELL	14,305	14,022	2.0%	97,496,425	89,644,631	8.8%	524	492	6.6%
CROOK	1,672	1,590	5.2%	7,297,880	6,811,255	7.1%	336	329	2.0%
JOHNSON	2,276	2,223	2.4%	8,931,221	8,825,799	1.2%	302	305	-1.0%
SHERIDAN	9,066	8,801	3.0%	39,083,122	36,633,694	6.7%	332	320	3.6%
WESTON	2,294	2,198	4.4%	9,784,576	9,589,929	2.0%	328	336	-2.4%
SOUTHWEST	41,265	39,388	4.8%	$245,382,158	$223,010,464	10.0%	$457	$436	5.0%
LINCOLN	4,363	4,316	1.1%	23,513,697	22,631,012	3.9%	415	403	2.9%
SUBLETTE	1,806	2,005	-9.9%	8,495,769	10,083,594	-15.7%	362	387	-6.5%
SWEETWATER	18,710	17,790	5.2%	125,126,559	115,309,915	8.5%	514	499	3.1%
TETON	8,909	8,183	8.9%	50,017,143	39,915,506	25.3%	432	375	15.2%
UINTA	7,476	7,094	5.4%	38,228,990	35,070,437	9.0%	393	380	3.5%
SOUTHEAST	50,116	49,363	1.5%	$240,111,414	$227,716,053	5.4%	$369	$355	3.9%
ALBANY	12,452	11,820	5.3%	54,323,557	50,469,616	7.6%	336	328	2.3%
GOSHEN	3,820	3,863	-1.1%	15,511,947	14,905,214	4.1%	312	297	5.2%
LARAMIE	30,451	30,336	0.4%	155,053,965	147,722,226	5.0%	392	375	4.4%
NIOBRARA	714	723	-1.2%	2,590,924	2,786,148	-7.0%	279	297	-6.1%
PLATTE	2,678	2,621	2.2%	12,631,021	11,832,849	6.7%	363	347	4.6%
CENTRAL	38,702	37,433	3.4%	$209,292,347	$192,521,140	8.7%	$416	$396	5.1%
CARBON	6,726	6,555	2.6%	33,850,467	30,103,096	12.4%	387	353	9.7%
CONVERSE	3,562	3,720	-4.3%	19,018,997	20,362,717	-6.6%	411	421	-2.4%
NATRONA	28,414	27,158	4.6%	156,422,883	142,055,327	10.1%	423	402	5.3%
NONCLASSIFIED	2,504	2,415	3.7%	17,974,816	15,484,219	16.1%	552	493	12.0%

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	JUN 1991 (p)	MAY 1991 (r)	JUN 1990	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*249,803*	*244,831*	*252,297*	*2.0*	*-1.0*
Unemployed	11,386	12,212	10,266	-6.8	10.9
Employed	238,417	232,619	242,031	2.5	-1.5
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.6%/5.4%	5.0%/5.2%	4.1%/4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.9%/7.0%	6.6%/6.9%	5.3%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$718.91	$680.16	$675.34	5.7	6.5
Average Weekly Hours	45.3	43.6	45.6	3.9	-0.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$641.09	$624.19	$608.28	2.7	5.4
Average Weekly Hours	44.8	44.3	44.4	1.1	0.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$410.99	$414.91	$438.00	-0.9	-6.2
Average Weekly Hours	38.7	38.1	40.0	1.6	-3.2
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$458.49	$449.35	$445.52	2.0	2.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.9	40.3	41.1	1.5	-0.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	12,767	17,105	9,972	-25.4	28.0
Initial Claims	1,805	2,201	1,533	-18.0	17.7
Weeks Compensated	8,873	12,828	7,066	-30.8	25.6
Benefits Paid	$1,378,891	$1,995,070	$1,064,648	-30.9	29.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.78	$155.27	$150.02	-0.3	3.2
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	197,634	187,316	191,304	5.5	3.3
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.5%	2.0%	1.2%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	4,829	4,684	4,087	3.1	18.2
Openings Received	5,133	3,347	6,519	53.4	-21.3
Individuals Placed	3,025	1,539	2,644	96.6	14.4
Placement Transactions	4,886	2,568	4,589	90.3	6.5
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	136.0	135.6	129.9	0.3	4.7
Food and Beverage	137.7	137.3	131.7	0.3	4.6
Housing	133.4	132.8	128.3	0.5	4.0
Apparel & Upkeep	126.9	129.4	123.3	-1.9	2.9
Transportation	123.7	123.3	118.2	0.3	4.7
Medical Care	176.2	175.2	161.9	0.6	8.8
Entertainment	138.1	137.8	131.9	0.2	4.7
Other Goods & Services	170.0	169.1	157.8	0.5	7.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.3	116.5	114.3	-0.2	1.7

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Regional, and Counties

REGION COUNTY	Labor Force JUN 1991 (p)	Labor Force MAY 1991 (r)	Labor Force JUN 1990	Unemployed Number JUN 1991	Unemployed Number MAY 1991	Unemployed Number JUN 1990	Unemployment Rates JUN 1991	Unemployment Rates MAY 1991	Unemployment Rates JUN 1990
Northwest	*43,272*	*42,243*	*44,774*	*1,993*	*2,203*	*1,977*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*4.4*
Big Horn	5,435	5,406	5,412	276	331	276	5.1	6.1	5.1
Fremont	15,193	15,830	15,969	897	925	877	5.9	5.8	5.5
Hot Springs	2,704	2,668	2,921	139	97	95	5.1	3.6	3.3
Park	15,391	13,831	15,934	492	622	543	3.2	4.5	3.4
Washakie	4,549	4,508	4,538	189	228	186	4.2	5.1	4.1
Northeast	*39,200*	*39,503*	*39,842*	*1,750*	*2,141*	*1,700*	*4.5*	*5.4*	*4.3*
Campbell	16,394	16,826	16,358	877	1,149	877	5.3	6.8	5.4
Crook	3,033	2,902	3,062	86	71	79	2.8	2.4	2.6
Johnson	3,503	3,395	3,760	126	166	127	3.6	4.9	3.4
Sheridan	13,257	13,129	13,487	553	615	450	4.2	4.7	3.3
Weston	3,013	3,251	3,175	108	140	167	3.6	4.3	5.3
Southwest	*56,351*	*51,274*	*55,591*	*2,783*	*2,648*	*2,361*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*4.2*
Lincoln	6,330	6,023	6,234	427	366	337	6.7	6.1	5.4
Sublette	2,869	2,667	3,005	51	77	89	1.8	2.9	3.0
Sweetwater	21,524	21,604	20,881	1,398	1,190	1,250	6.5	5.5	6.0
Teton	15,673	11,269	15,227	217	284	181	1.4	2.5	1.2
Uinta	9,955	9,711	10,244	690	731	504	6.9	7.5	4.9
Southeast	*65,669*	*66,535*	*66,316*	*2,385*	*2,640*	*2,190*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*3.3*
Albany	17,304	17,469	16,528	485	615	380	2.8	3.5	2.3
Goshen	6,074	6,104	6,246	209	243	192	3.4	4.0	3.1
Laramie	36,078	36,751	37,325	1,352	1,547	1,323	3.7	4.2	3.5
Niobrara	1,556	1,561	1,566	61	50	44	3.9	3.2	2.8
Platte	4,657	4,650	4,651	278	185	251	6.0	4.0	5.4
Central	*45,310*	*45,275*	*45,776*	*2,476*	*2,581*	*2,038*	*5.5*	*5.7*	*4.5*
Carbon	8,698	8,187	8,572	520	462	369	6.0	5.6	4.3
Converse	5,156	5,049	5,254	298	269	253	5.8	5.3	4.8
Natrona	31,456	32,039	31,950	1,658	1,850	1,416	5.3	5.8	4.4
Statewide	*249,803*	*244,831*	*252,297*	*11,386*	*12,212*	*10,266*	*4.6*	*5.0*	*4.1*
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							*5.4*	*5.2*	*4.8*
U.S.							*6.9*	*6.6*	*5.3*
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							*7.0*	*6.9*	*5.3*

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1990 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 5.4 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 4.7 and 6.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2381. June 1991).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
	JUN 91(p)	*MAY 91(r)*	*JUN 90*	*MAY 91 JUN 91*	*JUN 90 JUN 91*
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*211.8*	*203.8*	*208.9*	*3.9*	*1.4*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	41.8	39.4	40.4	6.1	3.5
Mining	18.9	18.3	18.5	3.3	2.2
Coal Mining	4.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.1	8.7	8.9	4.6	2.2
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	-2.8
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.6	5.2	5.3	7.7	5.7
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.2	4.1	4.1	2.4	2.4
Construction	13.2	11.9	12.5	10.9	5.6
General Building Contractors	2.6	2.2	2.3	18.2	13.0
Heavy Construction	4.9	4.5	4.8	8.9	2.1
Special Trade Construction	5.7	5.2	5.4	9.6	5.6
Manufacturing	9.7	9.2	9.4	5.4	3.2
Durable Goods	4.5	4.2	4.4	7.1	2.3
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	170.0	164.4	168.5	3.4	0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.4	14.6	1.4	0.0
Transportation	8.8	8.6	8.8	2.3	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
Trucking & Warehousing	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Trade	48.0	45.5	47.0	5.5	2.1
Wholesale Trade	7.1	6.9	7.0	2.9	1.4
Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.8	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0
Retail Trade	40.9	38.6	40.0	6.0	2.3
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7
General Merchandise Stores	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	11.6
Department Stores	2.9	2.9	2.3	0.0	26.1
Food Stores	5.5	5.3	5.5	3.8	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	7.0	6.7	6.9	4.5	1.4
Gas Stations	3.8	3.6	3.8	5.6	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.5	14.3	15.3	8.4	1.3
Miscellaneous Retail	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.1	7.4	2.8	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-2.9
Insurance	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Services	43.6	39.4	42.9	10.7	1.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.7	8.7	11.4	34.5	2.6
Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Business Services	4.3	4.0	4.2	7.5	2.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.9	2.3	2.9	26.1	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.7	7.7	1.3	1.3
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2
Membership Organizations	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Government	56.5	58.0	56.6	-2.6	-0.2
Total Federal Government	8.0	7.4	8.4	8.1	-4.8
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.8	14.2	13.6	-2.8	1.5
State Education	5.2	5.6	5.0	-7.1	4.0
Total Local Government	34.7	36.4	34.6	-4.7	0.3
Local Hospitals	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-2.3
Local Education	18.1	21.0	18.1	-13.8	0.0

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

LARAMIE COUNTY	*Employment in Thousands*			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				MAY 91	*JUN 90*
	JUN 91(p)	*MAY 91(r)*	*JUN 90*	*JUN 91*	*JUN 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.0	32.4	32.7	1.9	0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	0.0
Mining & Construction	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	30.0	29.5	29.7	1.7	1.0
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.1	7.2	2.8	1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.3	6.5	3.2	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0
Services	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	0.0
Total Government	10.7	10.6	10.5	0.9	1.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Local Government	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3

*NATRONA COUNTY**

TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.7	29.3	29.2	1.4	1.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.0	5.9	3.3	5.1
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Mining	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	23.5	23.3	23.3	0.9	0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0
Transportation	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.1	8.0	8.0	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	5.9	1.7	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Government	5.5	5.3	5.4	3.8	1.9
Local Government	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.6
Local Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

- **Wyoming Department of Employment.**

Frank Galeotos, Director

- **Research and Planning Division**

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 9 A Monthly Newsletter Published by Division of Research & Planning, Department of Employment September 1991

Jobs . . .

By Gregg Detweiler with Ellen Schreiner

Nonagricultural payroll employment since January of 1989 has been growing at an average rate of 2.9 percent. However, preliminary July estimates indicate that growth in the number of new jobs dipped to a modest 0.9 percent increase from the same time one year ago. Total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 205,600 in July 1991--an expected seasonal decrease of 6,100 jobs (-2.9%) from June, and an increase of 1,800 jobs (0.9%) from July 1990. The seasonal decrease was caused by summer vacations for teachers in state and local education.

In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction showed an increase of 200 jobs (2.2%) from June and an increase of 100 jobs (1.1%) over the year. Compared to June, construction employment remained unchanged in July at 13,000 but showed an increase of 500 jobs (4.0%) from July 1990. Manufacturing employment also remained unchanged in July at 9,700 jobs worked but reported an increase of 200 jobs (2.1%) over the year.

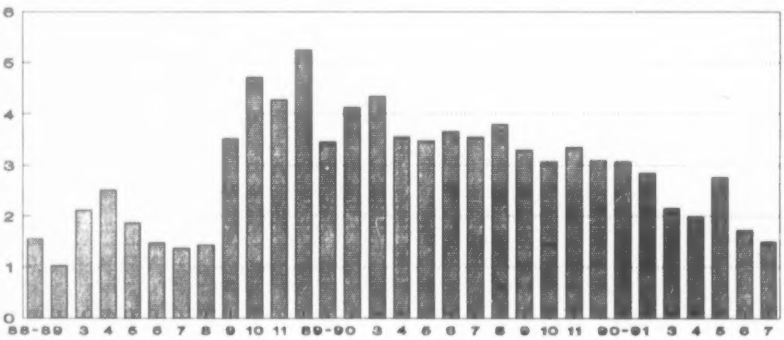
Seasonal declines in State Education (-400) and Local Education (-6,800) accounted for all of the employment loss during the month.

Retail Trade showed a gain of 400 jobs (1.0%) over the month and an increase of 500 jobs (1.2%) over the year. Services, Hotels & Other Lodging Places reported an increase of 600 jobs (7.3%) from June and an increase of 200 jobs (2.3%) over the year. In sum, most major industrial sectors stayed on course with positive employment change. However, findings from the payroll survey suggests that the rate of growth in new jobs is slowing.

The number of jobs in the private sector increased by 2,307 in July compared to July of 1990. An average of 4,000 jobs has been added to Wyoming establishments during each of the last 31 months. In two thirds of the months, the number of new jobs added fell in the 2000 to 5000 range making July's estimated employment growth a normal and expected estimate. However, with the base of employment expanding by 4,000 jobs each month, the rate of increase must necessarily slow over time.

The upshot of a slowing growth rate is that, at least in the short-term, Wyoming's labor market does not ap-

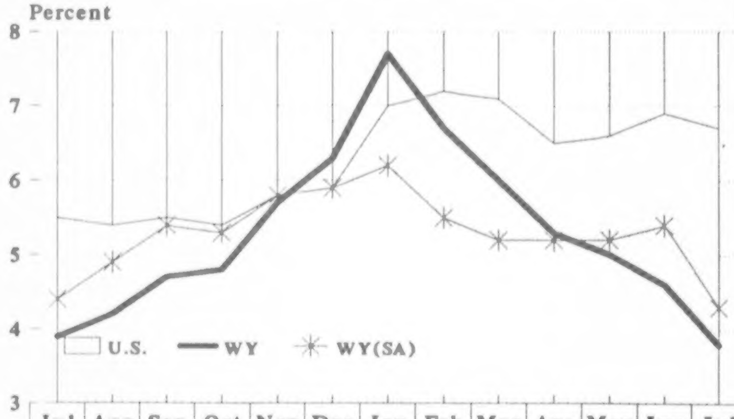
Percent Yearly Changes in Monthly Private Employment, 1988 through 1991



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 7/90-7/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
WY(SA)	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.3
WY	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3	5	4.6	3.8
U.S.	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.7

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pear to be transforming itself into a market substantially different or more complex than recent history would suggest. Secondly, the established steady growth in employment, in the face of a national recession, suggests that short-term, positive, employment projections can be made fairly accurately and confidently with little influence from national trends or factors. Third, as the nonagricultural labor market expands we can anticipate a higher associated level of unemployment insurance claims activity. Fourth, a slowdown in the rate of job growth provides us with a lead indicator of a slow down in the rate of increase in total payrolls. As outlined elsewhere in this issue of Trends, total payroll growth (and thus, the potential for expanded consumer spending) increased at a rate just above inflation during the first quarter of this year.

While the rate of insured unemployment (Unemployment claims expressed as a proportion of UI Covered employment) nationally was in the vicinity of 3 percent for most of July, the covered unemployment rate for Wyoming did not reach 1.5 percent until the third week of July.

At the end of July, there were 58.3 percent more (2,752 this July compared to 1,738 last July) UI covered weeks claimed than at the end of July 1990. This substantial increase is still well below a recessionary level and may be considered normal given the overall expansion of the nonagricultural labor market. With this increase in job loss, however, one may ask: why is July's unemployment rate so low? The answer to that question lies in the fact that slightly more than one third of the increased claims activity stems from individuals who reside in other states but who lost their jobs in Wyoming. Unemployment is a measure of joblessness among each state's residents and a significant share of new claims are filed by non-residents.

At the end of August, the 2,391 continued weeks claimed represented an increase of 33.9 percent over last year. However, with the large contingent of non-residents in the claims pool, we expect an August unemployment rate consistent with the low established trend. All of the mid-summer job loss, however, is not limited to non-residents. A survey of UI claims center offices indicated that most claims centers, with the exception of Gillette and Worland, experienced increased claims loads this summer. In the Central Region (Casper, Rawlins, and Douglas), increased claims were found primarily in highway and building construction, oilfield and other mining related, and among asbestos removal workers. In the Southwest region claims activity increased as a result of the completion of certain construction projects. Thus, while net employment in both the Mining and Construction industries increased in July, compared to the same time one year ago, there were also job layoffs in these same industries which produced additional claims activity over and above last year. Much of this unemployment appears to be a function of geographic or occupational mismatch between the supply and demand for labor and can be considered a normal outcome associated with slow but steady employment growth.

Labor Force . . .

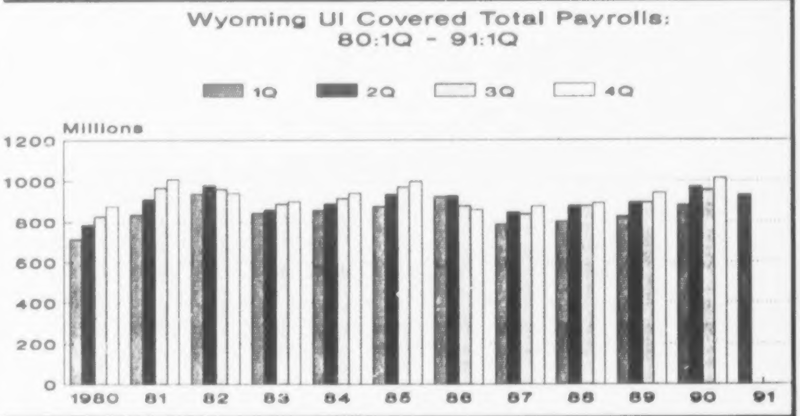
July seasonally adjusted unemployment for Wyoming, at 4.3 percent, was down over both the month and year. The July rate, the lowest thus far for the year, compared to 5.4 percent in June and 4.4 percent a year ago. The national July rate was 6.8 percent, up from 5.5 percent a year ago.

Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment stood at 3.8 percent in July, compared to 4.6 and 3.9 percent the previous month and year. Over half (13) of the counties shared the statewide decrease and posted lower unemployment rates than last July.

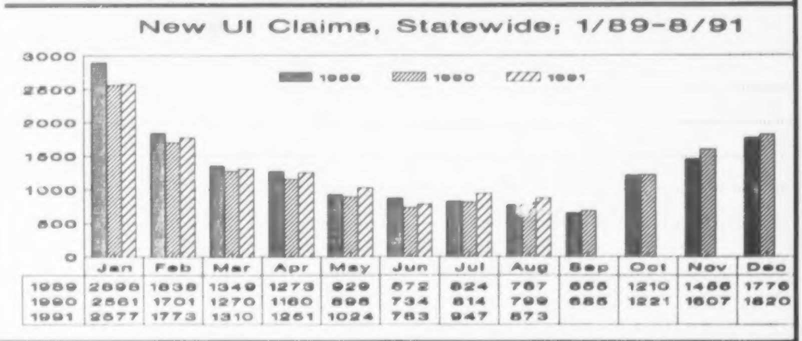
Teton County continued, with the lowest unemployment rate (1.3) and Uinta with the highest, at 5.5 percent.

Natrona County had both more unemployed (1,420) and a higher unemployment rate (4.7%) than Laramie County, with 1,265 unemployed and a rate of 3.5 percent. County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and compare to the statewide rate of 3.8 percent.

Teton and Sweetwater counties, both in the Southwest Region, registered the highest labor force gains of 778 and 542 workers compared to one year ago. In fact, these two counties placed first and second in 1988-1990 annual average labor force growth with a gain of 1,757 for Teton and 1,431 for Sweetwater County (16.9 and 7.4 %, respectively. In July, Teton County, the Jackson Hole area, registered both the lowest unemployment (1.3 %) and the highest over-the-year labor force percentage gain of 4.8%.



Wyoming UI Covered Total Payrolls:
80:1Q - 91:1Q



New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-8/91

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	787	655	1210	1466	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1261	1024	783	947	873				

91:1Q Covered Employment and Wages Released

by Nancy Boyle

First quarter 1991 total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payrolls in Wyoming reached $929,745,717. Total wages increased $48.5 million (5.5%) in nominal dollars over first quarter 1990 (table, below).

First quarter 1991 payrolls of $929.7 million represented a growth rate (5.5%) above the rate of inflation but somewhat below growth rates for the previous four quarters (See chart, facing page.). Prior quarter total payrolls were: 1990:1Q of $881.2 million (6.83%, First quarter 1989-1990 % Change); 1990:2Q of $970.4 million (8.64%, Second quarter 1989-90 % change); 1990:3Q of $958.4 million (7.13%, Third quarter 1989-90 % change); and 1990:4Q of $1.01 billion (7.81%, Fourth quarter 1989-90 % change).

Covered jobs worked increased by 5,226 (2.9%) compared to first quarter 1990. Prior quarter average monthly employment was: 1990:1Q of 179,672 (3.29%, First quarter 1989-90 % change); 1990:2Q of 193,427 (3.26%, Second quarter 1989-90 % change); 1990:3Q of 197,733 (3.22%, Third quarter 1989-90 % change); and 1990:4Q of 191,986 (2.87%, Fourth quarter 1989-90 % change).

The percentage slowdown is consistent with other programs in the division. Continued employment and wage increases suggest, however, Wyoming is not a participant in the national recession.

Product Announcement

1989-1990 ANNUAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING has been mailed. If you need a copy, get in touch with Nancy Boyle at (307) 235-3620. Information in this volume includes: 1990 and 1989 Annual Average by Major Industry and County; 1990 Summary Data by Quarter, 1989 Detail Statewide by Major Industry, two and three digit Standard Industrial Classification; 1989 major Industry by County; Technical Appendices; and Short Standard Industrial Classification Codes and Titles.

Full & Part-time UI Covered and Federal Jobs Worked, Total Payrolls and Average Weekly Wage, by County

	1991:1Q Average Emp	1990:1Q Average Emp	% Change	1991:1Q Total Payrolls	1990:1Q Total Payrolls	% Change	1991:1Q Average Wkly Wage	1990:1Q Average Wkly Wage	% Change
TOTAL	184,898	179,672	2.9%	$929,745,717	$881,202,982	5.5%	$387	$377	2.6%
NORTHWEST	28,292	27,547	2.7%	$124,563,397	$118,272,430	5.3%	$339	$330	2.5%
BIG HORN	3,070	3,031	1.3%	12,763,359	12,443,971	2.6%	320	316	1.2%
FREMONT	11,498	11,190	2.7%	48,900,841	46,092,125	6.1%	327	317	3.2%
HOT SPRINGS	1,924	1,828	5.3%	7,887,765	7,450,351	5.9%	315	313	0.7%
PARK	8,632	8,485	1.7%	39,510,946	37,834,896	4.4%	352	343	2.6%
WASHAKIE	3,168	3,013	5.1%	15,500,486	14,451,087	7.3%	376	369	2.0%
NORTHEAST	28,397	27,530	3.2%	$150,230,311	$142,863,386	5.2%	$407	$399	1.9%
CAMPBELL	14,040	13,375	5.0%	89,812,072	84,875,783	5.8%	492	488	0.8%
CROOK	1,612	1,555	3.7%	6,571,592	6,677,627	-1.6%	314	330	-5.0%
JOHNSON	2,043	2,042	0.1%	7,789,991	7,695,353	1.2%	293	290	1.1%
SHERIDAN	8,620	8,465	1.8%	36,804,590	34,332,587	7.2%	328	312	5.3%
WESTON	2,082	2,093	-0.5%	9,252,066	9,282,036	-0.3%	342	341	0.2%
SOUTHWEST	40,272	38,458	4.7%	$223,353,261	$204,312,974	9.3%	$427	$409	4.4%
LINCOLN	4,141	4,064	1.9%	22,043,780	20,670,886	6.6%	410	391	4.7%
SUBLETTE	1,670	1,600	4.4%	7,677,430	7,162,471	7.2%	354	344	2.8%
SWEETWATER	18,175	17,348	4.8%	121,018,371	110,466,508	9.6%	512	490	4.5%
TETON	9,237	8,832	4.6%	37,816,180	34,146,927	10.7%	315	297	6.0%
UINTA	7,049	6,614	6.6%	34,797,500	31,866,182	9.2%	380	371	2.4%
SOUTHEAST	48,360	47,749	1.3%	$224,655,962	$217,506,873	3.3%	$357	$350	2.0%
ALBANY	11,882	11,553	2.8%	50,748,020	48,719,266	4.2%	329	324	1.4%
GOSHEN	3,603	3,473	3.7%	14,080,811	13,028,456	8.1%	301	289	4.0%
LARAMIE	29,632	29,421	0.7%	144,952,027	141,129,014	2.7%	376	369	2.0%
NIOBRARA	686	709	-3.2%	2,665,792	2,506,439	6.4%	299	272	9.8%
PLATTE	2,557	2,593	-1.4%	12,209,312	12,123,698	0.7%	367	360	2.0%
CENTRAL	37,174	36,177	2.8%	$191,883,397	$183,570,361	4.5%	$397	$390	1.7%
CARBON	6,246	6,263	-0.3%	31,649,716	30,539,115	3.6%	390	375	3.9%
CONVERSE	3,461	3,385	2.2%	18,679,964	18,225,136	2.5%	415	414	0.3%
NATRONA	27,467	26,529	3.5%	141,553,717	134,806,110	5.0%	396	391	1.4%
NONCLASSIFIED	2,403	2,211	8.7%	$15,059,389	$14,676,958	2.6%	$482	$511	-5.6%

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	JUL 1991 (p)	JUN 1991 (r)	JUL 1990	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*249,368*	*249,720*	*251,530*	*-0.1*	*-0.9*
Unemployed	9,581	11,385	9,794	-15.8	-2.2
Employed	239,787	238,335	241,736	0.6	-0.8
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.8%/4.3%	4.6%/5.4%	3.9%/4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.7%/6.8%	6.9%/7.0%	5.5%/5.5%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$679.72	$712.35	$674.73	-4.6	0.7
Average Weekly Hours	43.6	45.0	45.9	-3.1	-5.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$620.31	$640.72	$599.06	-3.2	3.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.5	44.9	43.6	-3.1	-0.2
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$417.91	$408.12	$434.73	2.4	-3.9
Average Weekly Hours	38.2	38.0	39.2	0.5	-2.6
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$452.57	$457.67	$440.24	-1.1	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	40.3	40.9	40.5	-1.5	-0.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	14,714	12,767	10,864	15.3	35.4
Initial Claims	1,952	1,805	1,588	8.1	22.9
Weeks Compensated	10,283	8,873	6,168	15.9	66.7
Benefits Paid	$1,624,812	$1,378,891	$940,804	17.8	72.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$157.57	$154.78	$152.03	1.8	3.6
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	192,050	197,634	185,799	-2.8	3.4
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	7,605	4,829	7,245	57.5	5.0
Openings Received	3,798	5,133	3,743	-26.0	1.5
Individuals Placed	2,323	3,025	2,503	-23.2	-7.2
Placement Transactions	2,767	4,886	2,785	-43.4	-0.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	136.2	136.0	130.4	0.1	4.4
Food and Beverage	137.1	137.7	132.4	-0.4	3.5
Housing	134.2	133.4	129.2	0.6	3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	125.2	126.9	120.8	-1.3	3.6
Transportation	123.4	123.7	118.4	-0.2	4.2
Medical Care	177.5	176.2	163.5	0.7	8.6
Entertainment	138.6	138.1	132.7	0.4	4.4
Other Goods & Services	170.8	170.0	159.2	0.5	7.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.0	116.3	114.5	-0.3	1.3

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claim

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Regional, and Counties

REGION COUNTY	Labor Force JUL 1991	 JUN 1991 (p)	 JUL 1990 (r)	Unemployed Number JUL 1991	 JUN 1991	 JUL 1990	Unemployment Rates JUL 1991	 JUN 1991	 JUL 1990
Northwest	***43,043***	***43,257***	***44,555***	***1,717***	***1,989***	***1,805***	***4.0***	***4.6***	***4.1***
Big Horn	5,192	5,432	5,126	211	276	223	4.1	5.1	4.4
Fremont	15,064	15,188	15,983	739	895	814	4.9	5.9	5.1
Hot Springs	2,485	2,703	2,694	104	139	97	4.2	5.1	3.6
Park	15,621	15,387	16,047	522	491	495	3.3	3.2	3.1
Washakie	4,681	4,547	4,705	141	188	176	3.0	4.1	3.7
Northeast	***38,961***	***39,184***	***39,380***	***1,605***	***1,747***	***1,678***	***4.1***	***4.5***	***4.3***
Campbell	16,705	16,388	16,607	846	876	870	5.1	5.3	5.2
Crook	2,928	3,032	2,930	56	86	76	1.9	2.8	2.6
Johnson	3,475	3,502	3,684	116	126	93	3.3	3.6	2.5
Sheridan	12,707	13,253	12,934	465	552	511	3.7	4.2	4.0
Weston	3,146	3,009	3,225	122	107	128	3.9	3.6	4.0
Southwest	***57,107***	***56,338***	***55,823***	***2,179***	***2,783***	***2,099***	***3.8***	***4.9***	***3.8***
Lincoln	5,878	6,329	5,785	281	426	273	4.8	6.7	4.7
Sublette	2,859	2,869	2,901	48	51	95	1.7	1.8	3.3
Sweetwater	21,540	21,520	20,998	1,085	1,401	1,149	5.0	6.5	5.5
Teton	17,104	15,669	16,326	226	216	116	1.3	1.4	0.7
Uinta	9,726	9,951	9,813	539	689	466	5.5	6.9	4.7
Southeast	***66,147***	***65,636***	***67,104***	***2,087***	***2,381***	***2,234***	***3.2***	***3.6***	***3.3***
Albany	17,736	17,296	17,211	405	484	414	2.3	2.8	2.4
Goshen	6,097	6,071	6,259	167	208	160	2.7	3.4	2.6
Laramie	36,293	36,058	37,613	1,265	1,350	1,453	3.5	3.7	3.9
Niobrara	1,516	1,556	1,521	36	61	17	2.4	3.9	1.1
Platte	4,505	4,655	4,500	214	278	190	4.8	6.0	4.2
Central	***44,112***	***45,305***	***44,670***	***1,995***	***2,486***	***1,981***	***4.5***	***5.5***	***4.4***
Carbon	8,522	8,707	8,516	360	534	366	4.2	6.1	4.3
Converse	5,104	5,153	5,226	215	297	231	4.2	5.8	4.4
Natrona	30,486	31,445	30,928	1,420	1,655	1,384	4.7	5.3	4.5
Statewide	***249,368***	***249,720***	***251,530***	***9,581***	***11,385***	***9,794***	***3.8***	***4.6***	***3.9***
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							***4.3***	***5.4***	***4.4***
U.S							***6.7***	***6.9***	***5.5***
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							***6.8***	***7.0***	***5.5***

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised

NOTE: The 1990 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 5.4 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 4.7 and 6.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2381, June 1991).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				JUN 91	*JUL 90*
	JUL 91(p)	*JUN 91(r)*	*JUL 90*	*JUL 91*	*JUL 91*
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*205.6*	*211.7*	*203.8*	*-2.9*	*0.9*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*41.9*	*41.7*	*40.8*	*0.5*	*2.7*
Mining	19.2	19.0	18.8	1.1	2.1
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.3	9.1	9.2	2.2	1.1
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.9	-2.7
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.8	3.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Construction	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	4.0
General Building Contractors	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Heavy Construction	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0
Special Trade Construction	5.4	5.6	5.2	-3.6	3.8
Manufacturing	9.7	9.7	9.5	0.0	2.1
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*163.7*	*170.0*	*163.0*	*-3.7*	*0.4*
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.6	14.6	0.7	0.7
Transportation	8.8	8.7	8.8	1.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Trade	48.3	48.0	47.7	0.6	1.3
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.1	6.9	-1.4	1.4
Durable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.2	-2.9	3.1
Retail Trade	41.3	40.9	40.8	1.0	1.2
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.4	1.3	1.4	7.7	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5.0	4.9	4.7	2.0	6.4
Department Stores	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	15.4
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	7.1	7.0	7.1	1.4	0.0
Gas Stations	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.6	15.5	15.4	0.6	1.3
Miscellaneous Retail	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-2.9
Insurance	1.5	1.6	1.6	-6.3	-6.3
Services	44.3	43.6	43.6	1.6	1.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.4	11.7	12.0	6.0	3.3
Personal Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Business Services	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.0	3.2	3.0	-6.3	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.8
Engineering & Management	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Government	49.1	56.5	49.7	-13.1	-1.2
Total Federal Government	7.9	7.9	8.5	0.0	-7.1
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.5	13.9	13.3	-2.9	1.5
State Education	4.8	5.2	4.6	-7.7	4.3
Total Local Government	27.7	34.7	27.9	-20.2	-0.7
Local Hospitals	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Local Education	11.3	18.1	11.5	-37.6	-1.7

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

				Percent Change Total Employment	
	Employment in Thousands			*JUN 91*	*JUL 90*
LARAMIE COUNTY	*JUL 91(p)*	*JUN 91(r)*	*JUL 90*	*JUL 91*	*JUL 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*32.4*	*33.0*	*32.2*	*-1.8*	*0.6*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*3.0*	*3.0*	*2.9*	*0.0*	*3.4*
Mining & Construction	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*29.3*	*29.9*	*29.3*	*-2.0*	*0.0*
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Services	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Total Government	9.9	10.6	10.0	-6.6	-1.0
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7
State Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Local Government	3.8	4.4	3.9	-13.6	-2.6
*NATRONA COUNTY**					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*29.3*	*29.7*	*28.9*	*-1.3*	*1.4*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*1.6*	*5.0*
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Construction	1.9	1.8	1.7	5.6	11.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*23.0*	*23.5*	*22.9*	*-2.1*	*0.4*
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Government	4.8	5.5	4.9	-12.7	-2.0
Local Government	3.3	4.0	3.4	-17.5	-2.9
Local Education	1.9	2.5	1.9	-24.0	0.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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WYOMING

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

- **Wyoming Department of Employment.**

Frank Galeotos, Director

- **Research and Planning Division**

Tom Gallagher, Manager

Please send questions, comments or address changes to J. C. Rhodes Jr., Editor, **Wyoming Labor Force Trends,** Wyoming Department of Employment, Research and Planning, P. O. Box 2760, Casper, Wyoming, 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3220. Material in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission. We request, however, that statements not be quoted out of context and that **SOURCE CREDIT** be given.

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WYOMING
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Effects of Wyoming's Aging Population

by Wayne M. Gosar

Most people recognize that the United States is growing older. There are more older Americans than ever before. As the first baby boomers reach their mid 40's, they are vastly changing the demographics of the nation. Like the nation, Wyoming is growing older.

Demographically related issues such as reapportionment, school funding, and health care have been hotly debated issues in Wyoming. As the fundamental characteristics of Wyoming change, we are more likely to be sensitive to these types of issues. A study of the differences in population between 1980 and 1990 provides insights into the basic character of Wyoming in 1990 and beyond.

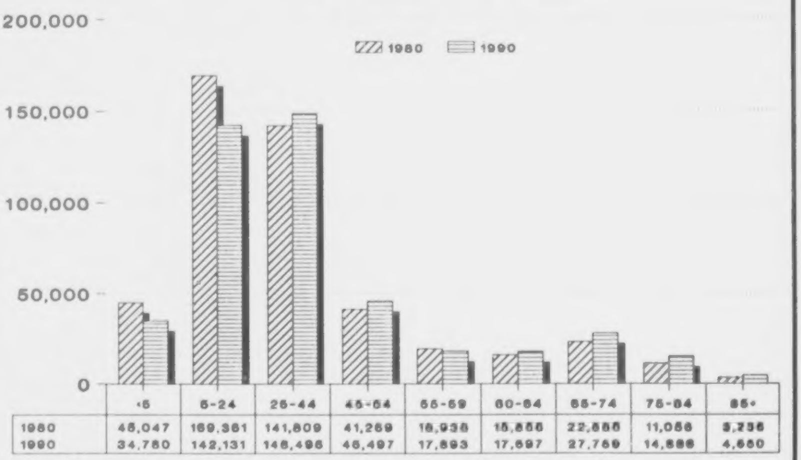
According to the 1990 Census, Wyoming experienced a significant decrease in population. Nearly 16,000 people left the state in selective out-migration. Selective out-migration based on age, sex and locality has transformed the demographic landscape of Wyoming. This migration reduced the population by 3.4 percent leaving half of the population living in 5 counties. The reduction in available work force affects the ability to lure new firms into the state thereby preventing young people from staying in the communities where they grew up.

Many cities and towns experienced more than their fair share of population loss. These communities, in fact, lost more males than females. According to the 1990 Census, the male population decreased at a rate of 5 to 1 over females, compared to 1980. The male out-migration produced two effects. First, it balanced the male/female ratio from 51.2% in 1980 to roughly equal in 1990. Second, it reduced the pool of available workers in the state, thereby hindering economic development.

Not only did Wyoming lose population during the decade, the median age also increased dramatically. The median age is the "central" age figure, above and below which there are equal numbers of persons, regardless of over-all range in ages or the arithmetic mean age. In 1980, Wyoming's median age was 27.1 years and by 1990 it had increased to 32, nearly a 5 year increase.

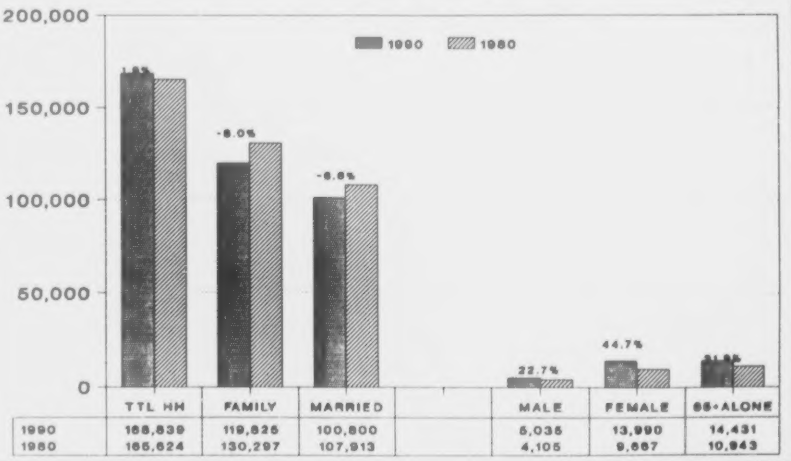
Selective out-migration resulted in wide disparities in median age among county populations. For instance, Platte county increased its median age by 7-and-a-half years while Albany County only increased by 2 years. The effects of counties growing older at different rates influences the issues counties pursue. Platte County may have a medical crisis due to the increasing age of its residents. On the other hand, Albany County may be struggling with increased school enrollment making school funding a priority. Of the 19

WYOMING AGE GROUPS



	<5	5-24	25-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85+
1980	45,047	169,361	141,809	41,269	18,938	15,858	22,858	11,058	3,738
1990	34,780	142,131	148,496	45,497	17,893	17,697	27,769	14,888	4,680

WYOMING HOUSEHOLDS



	TTL HH	FAMILY	MARRIED		MALE	FEMALE	65+ALONE
1990	168,839	119,825	100,800		5,038	13,990	14,431
1980	165,624	130,297	107,913		4,105	9,667	10,943

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counties which had a median age less than 30 years old in 1980, only four counties continue to be below that age in 1990.

At the same time the state was loosing population and getting older, more people were living in non-traditional households. Non-traditional households are headed by a single adult. Male households increased by 22.7%. Households headed by females were up 44.7%. Households with single people 65 years and older increased by 31.9%. As a result of more people living in non-traditional families, the number of persons per household dropped from 2.76 persons in 1980 to 2.63 persons in 1990. Despite the loss of population, the total number of households increased by 3,215 to 168,839.

While non-traditional family households increased in 1990, family households decreased by 10,472 from the 130,297 recorded in 1980. Married households decreased nearly the same amount.

This basic demographic shift, from married family households to households headed by a single adult, affects the essential needs of a growing number of people in Wyoming. Non-traditional householders may be extremely concerned about child care issues, work hours, or flex time. Because of circumstances at home, they may make career decisions based on where they can afford to live and where they can get child care. If communities in Wyoming do not meet these basic needs, non-traditional households may move elsewhere.

Another important trend shown in the 1990 census is the shift in population centers throughout the state. Casper and Natrona County are no longer the most populated areas in the state. Laramie County has 73,142 people, nearly 12,000 more people than Natrona County. According to the 1990 Census, only four counties, Sweetwater, Fremont, Albany, and Niobrara, maintained their rank in population from 1980. The other 19 counties increased or decreased their population. This general re-indexing of counties indicates vastly different population movements. But mainly, it shows that our perceptions about the state need to be radically changed to accommodate new realities.

The effects of changing population centers may be an underlying driving force associated with reapportionment. Some communities and counties increased in population. They may feel they are significantly under represented in state government. Counties losing population may not want to give up their representation and loss of influence.

Wyoming's population has changed substantially in ten years. Not only are we all older, we are more diverse demographically at the state, county, and the city levels. This diversity and change intensifies our interests and perception toward issues such as reapportionment, school funding, and health care.

Amoco Announces Closing in Casper

by J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Amoco Oil Company recently announced the December closing of its Casper refinery after 78 years of operation in the city. The company said a $150 million capital investment needed to upgrade the plant and it's products to adhere to environmental standards was not cost effective for the small, old technology facility.

Because many of the refinery's workers will be offered transfers, the number finding their way into unemployment statistics is unknown at this time.

Anticipated Impacts

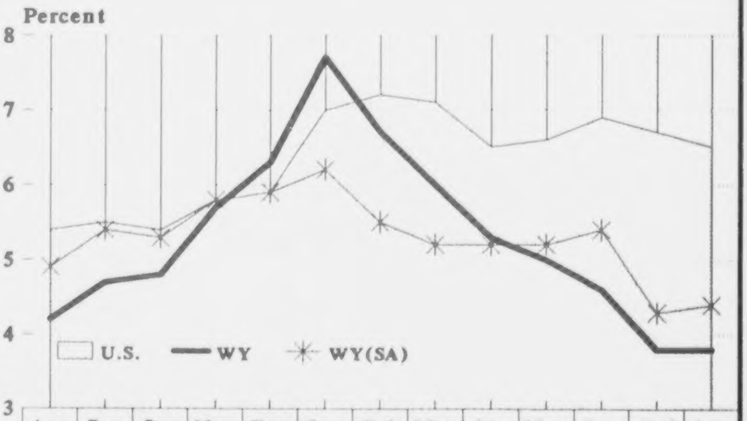
Initially, a great deal of concern for the economic impacts of the plant closing were expressed at both local and state levels. However, Natrona County has exhibited considerable growth in the recent past. Considering the proportion of local employment and wages represented by Amoco workers and payrolls, we expect long- and short-term impacts of the plant closing to be modest.

Casper employment grew 1.1 percent faster than the rest of the state since Feb. 1990 **(July Trends)**. Natrona total covered payrolls increased from $530.5 million in 1989 to $576.6 million in 1990, a gain of 8.7 percent. **(continued)**

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate: 8/90-8/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
WY(SA)	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.3	4.4
WY	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3	5	4.6	3.8	3.8
U.S.	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5

Casper Amoco (Continued)

Nationally, refinery workers currently average $37,054 per annum. Casper Amoco refinery employs 210 people with an annual payroll of between $8.5 and $9 million **(Casper Star Trib. 10/4)**. Nothing is known of the distribution of the payroll among management and laborers.

If considered in total, the higher figure, $9 million (much of which was not, in fact, disposable income), would represent less than 1.6 percent of Natrona's $576.6 million total covered payrolls for 1990, and about 1.2 percent of the county's 1990 total taxable consumption expenditures of $743.5 million **(Rev & Tax Report RTXS370)**.

New Jobs Potential

Casper Amoco's closing emphasizes an opportunity for creation of new, long- and short-term jobs in environmental cleanup. A Texaco refinery, which closed in Casper almost ten years ago, is still undergoing treatment.

Jobs...

by Tom Gallagher

Despite lingering concerns over the effect of the recession on the national labor market, Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Wyoming continued to expand in August. Estimates from the establishment survey indicated that the number of jobs worked in the private sector increased by 2,500, while jobs in government decreased by 300, compared to last August. This is a net growth of 2,200 jobs(1.1%).

All major goods producing sectors grew at a faster rate than the state as a whole with Construction employment leading the way with a 3.9 percent increase over last August. Manufacturing grew at a rate of 2.1 percent and Mining at a rate of 1.6 percent.

Health, Business, and Personal Services employment, along with Hotels and Other Lodging Places contributed to the largest numeric growth (+800) in the Services sector during August. Retail Trade, with an increase of 600 over last year, had the greatest numeric increase.

Manufacturing, Service, and Retail Trade employment tends to be concentrated in larger communities. Also concentrated in larger communities are financial institutions which continued to play out their long-term trend by declining (-100).

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities also failed to break out of the longer term pattern of no growth over the year and only moderate over-the-month employment change.

In summary, despite a concern over sluggish national labor markets, and with some exceptions, Nonagricultural Employment in Wyoming continues with slow but steady growth in both goods- and services- producing industries.

Labor Force

by Gordon Wolford

Mid-summer Wyoming Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment registered 4.4 percent in August, about the same as July, and continued down over the year. The August Unemployed Rate compared to 4.3 percent in July and 4.9 percent a year ago. Statewide, the number unemployed in August registered over 9,500, down over 1,000 people from last year.

The U.S. August rate continued at a recession-driven 6.8 percent, up from 5.6 percent a year ago. The state's raw unemployment continued at the July level of 3.8 percent, down from 4.2 percent a year ago.

The 1991 summer trend of slightly lower unemployment from last year continued in August in most parts of the state. All five regions in the state posted the same or lower Unemployment Rates as compared to last year. Teton and Campbell Counties posted the lowest and highest rates, 1.2 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

Natrona County had the most unemployed (1,483). County unemployment is not adjusted for seasonality.

The Southwest Region continued to lead the state in employment growth, up 748 and 773 in Sweetwater and Teton counties. The Jackson Hole area, Teton County, continued with the lowest unemployment and highest growth rate in the state for the second month in a row.

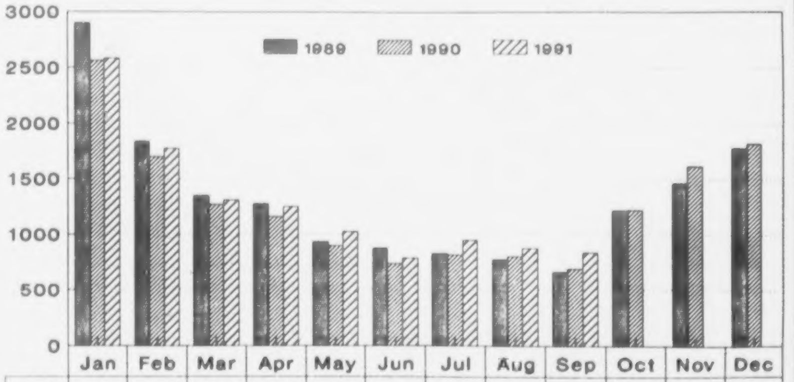
Of six states contiguous to Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska had lower unemployment in July: 3.2 and 2.8 percent, respectively. This is the latest monthly data available for states. Montana, Colorado, Utah and Idaho were at 6.1, 4.5, 5.2, and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Product Announcement !

Report of Applicants, Openings & Job Orders by Wage Rate

This edition covers Program Year 1990: July 1 through June 30, 1991. For information or to order, call Deana Hauf in Research & Planning at 235-3292.

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-9/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1607	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1251	1024	783	947	873	833			

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	AUG 1991 (p)	JUL 1991 (r)	AUG 1990	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	*247,638*	*249,395*	*248,672*	*-0.7*	*-0.4*
Unemployed	9,533	9,581	10,557	-0.5	-9.7
Employed	238,105	239,814	238,115	-0.7	0.0
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.8%/4.4%	3.8%/4.3%	4.2%/4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.5%/6.8%	6.7%/6.8%	5.4%/5.6%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$689.47	$690.48	$668.76	-0.1	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	45.3	45.1	45.9	0.4	-1.3
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$625.87	$617.27	$601.04	1.4	4.1
Average Weekly Hours	44.2	43.5	44.0	1.6	0.5
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$434.50	$426.14	$446.52	2.0	-2.7
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	38.6	40.3	2.3	-2.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$458.08	$453.29	$441.05	1.1	3.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.9	40.4	40.8	1.2	0.2
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	12,125	14,714	9,119	-17.6	33.0
Initial Claims	1,839	1,952	1,671	-5.8	10.1
Weeks Compensated	8,092	10,283	7,099	-21.3	14.0
Benefits Paid	$1,269,533	$1,624,812	$1,076,762	-21.9	17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.52	$157.57	$151.33	-0.7	3.4
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	192,403	192,050	186,163	0.2	3.4
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	6,287	7,605	6,158	-17.3	2.1
Openings Received	3,956	3,798	4,321	4.2	-8.4
Individuals Placed	2,213	2,323	2,208	-4.7	0.2
Placement Transactions	3,146	2,767	3,021	13.7	4.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	136.6	136.2	131.6	0.3	3.8
Food and Beverage	136.6	137.1	132.7	-0.4	2.9
Housing	134.5	134.2	130.2	0.2	3.3
Apparel & Upkeep	127.6	125.2	122.2	1.9	4.4
Transportation	123.8	123.4	120.6	0.3	2.7
Medical Care	178.9	177.5	165.0	0.8	8.4
Entertainment	139.2	138.6	133.0	0.4	4.7
Other Goods & Services	172.2	170.8	160.4	0.8	7.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.2	116.0	116.5	0.2	-0.3

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claim

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Regional, and Counties

REGION COUNTY	*Labor Force*			*Unemployed Number*			*Unemployment Rates*		
	AUG 1991 (p)	*JUL 1991 (r)*	*AUG 1990*	*AUG 1991*	*JUL 1991*	*AUG 1990*	*AUG 1991*	*JUL 1991*	*AUG 1990*
Northwest	*42,248*	*43,044*	*43,730*	*1,621*	*1,710*	*2,034*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*4.7*
Big Horn	5,088	5,192	5,151	238	210	388	4.7	4.0	7.5
Fremont	15,056	15,064	16,024	705	736	946	4.7	4.9	5.9
Hot Springs	2,421	2,484	2,604	79	103	70	3.3	4.1	2.7
Park	15,200	15,622	15,496	470	520	470	3.1	3.3	3.0
Washakie	4,483	4,682	4,455	129	141	160	2.9	3.0	3.6
Northeast	*39,219*	*38,957*	*39,424*	*1,742*	*1,601*	*1,880*	*4.4*	*4.1*	*4.8*
Campbell	17,056	16,708	16,921	874	847	1,022	5.1	5.1	6.0
Crook	2,894	2,927	2,829	130	55	78	4.5	1.9	2.8
Johnson	3,400	3,474	3,672	114	115	162	3.4	3.3	4.4
Sheridan	12,843	12,704	12,909	508	463	460	4.0	3.6	3.6
Weston	3,026	3,144	3,093	116	121	158	3.8	3.8	5.1
Southwest	*56,331*	*57,114*	*54,865*	*2,004*	*2,179*	*1,990*	*3.6*	*3.8*	*3.6*
Lincoln	6,131	5,876	6,166	232	280	316	3.8	4.8	5.1
Sublette	2,833	2,860	2,848	62	48	76	2.2	1.7	2.7
Sweetwater	21,132	21,547	20,378	1,039	1,089	1,033	4.9	5.1	5.1
Teton	16,470	17,106	15,601	191	225	95	1.2	1.3	0.6
Uinta	9,765	9,725	9,872	480	537	470	4.9	5.5	4.8
Southeast	*65,334*	*66,162*	*65,919*	*2,040*	*2,094*	*2,455*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.7*
Albany	17,656	17,734	16,990	368	403	419	2.1	2.3	2.5
Goshen	5,897	6,097	6,050	233	166	198	4.0	2.7	3.3
Laramie	35,961	36,310	37,069	1,229	1,276	1,669	3.4	3.5	4.5
Niobrara	1,470	1,516	1,471	43	36	21	2.9	2.4	1.4
Platte	4,350	4,505	4,339	167	213	148	3.8	4.7	3.4
Central	*44,503*	*44,115*	*44,734*	*2,124*	*1,993*	*2,198*	*4.8*	*4.5*	*4.9*
Carbon	8,507	8,525	8,409	427	363	398	5.0	4.3	4.7
Converse	5,145	5,103	5,191	214	214	186	4.2	4.2	3.6
Natrona	30,851	30,487	31,134	1,483	1,416	1,614	4.8	4.6	5.2
Statewide	*247,638*	*249,395*	*248,672*	*9,533*	*9,581*	*10,557*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*4.2*
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							*4.4*	*4.3*	*4.9*
U.S.							*6.5*	*6.7*	*5.4*
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							*6.8*	*6.8*	*5.6*

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1990 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 5.4 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 4.7 and 6.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2381. June 1991).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
	AUG 91(p)	*JUL 91(r)*	*AUG 90*	*JUL 91 AUG 91*	*AUG 90 AUG 91*
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*206.4*	*205.7*	*204.2*	*0.3*	*1.1*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*42.4*	*41.9*	*41.4*	*1.2*	*2.4*
Mining	19.1	19.2	18.8	-0.5	1.6
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.3	9.3	9.1	0.0	2.2
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Construction	13.4	13.0	12.9	3.1	3.9
General Building Contractors	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	8.0
Heavy Construction	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
Special Trade Construction	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	9.9	9.7	9.7	2.1	2.1
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.2	5.2	1.9	1.9
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*164.0*	*163.8*	*162.8*	*0.1*	*0.7*
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	48.5	48.3	47.7	0.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.0	6.9	1.4	2.9
Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Retail Trade	41.4	41.3	40.8	0.2	1.5
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	6.4
Department Stores	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.3	10.7
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Gas Stations	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.7	15.6	15.5	0.6	1.3
Miscellaneous Retail	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.6	0.0
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	*44.5*	*44.3*	*43.7*	*0.5*	*1.8*
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.2	12.4	11.8	-1.6	3.4
Personal Services	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.3	6.3
Business Services	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.0	3.2	6.7	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.6	3.7	3.6	-2.7	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Government	49.0	49.2	49.3	-0.4	-0.6
Total Federal Government	7.8	7.9	8.2	-1.3	-4.9
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.3	13.6	13.0	-2.2	2.3
State Education	4.6	4.8	4.4	-4.2	4.5
Total Local Government	27.9	27.7	28.1	0.7	-0.7
Local Hospitals	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Local Education	11.4	11.3	11.7	0.9	-2.6

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			*Percent Change Total Employment*	
				JUL 91	*AUG 90*
LARAMIE COUNTY	*AUG 91(p)*	*JUL 91(r)*	*AUG 90*	*AUG 91*	*AUG 91*
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*32.3*	*32.4*	*32.2*	*-0.3*	*0.3*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*3.2*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*6.7*	*3.2*
Mining & Construction	1.8	1.6	1.7	12.5	5.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*29.0*	*29.3*	*29.1*	*-1.0*	*-0.3*
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.6	1.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Services	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*-1.4*	*0.0*
Total Government	9.7	9.9	9.8	-2.0	-1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
Local Government	3.6	3.8	3.7	-5.3	-2.7
*NATRONA COUNTY**					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	*29.5*	*29.3*	*29.1*	*0.7*	*1.4*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.1*	*1.6*	*4.9*
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	11.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	*23.1*	*23.0*	*23.0*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.2	8.1	8.1	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*-1.4*	*0.0*
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Government	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0
Local Government	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	0.0
Local Education	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.

(p) Subject to revision

(r) Revised

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